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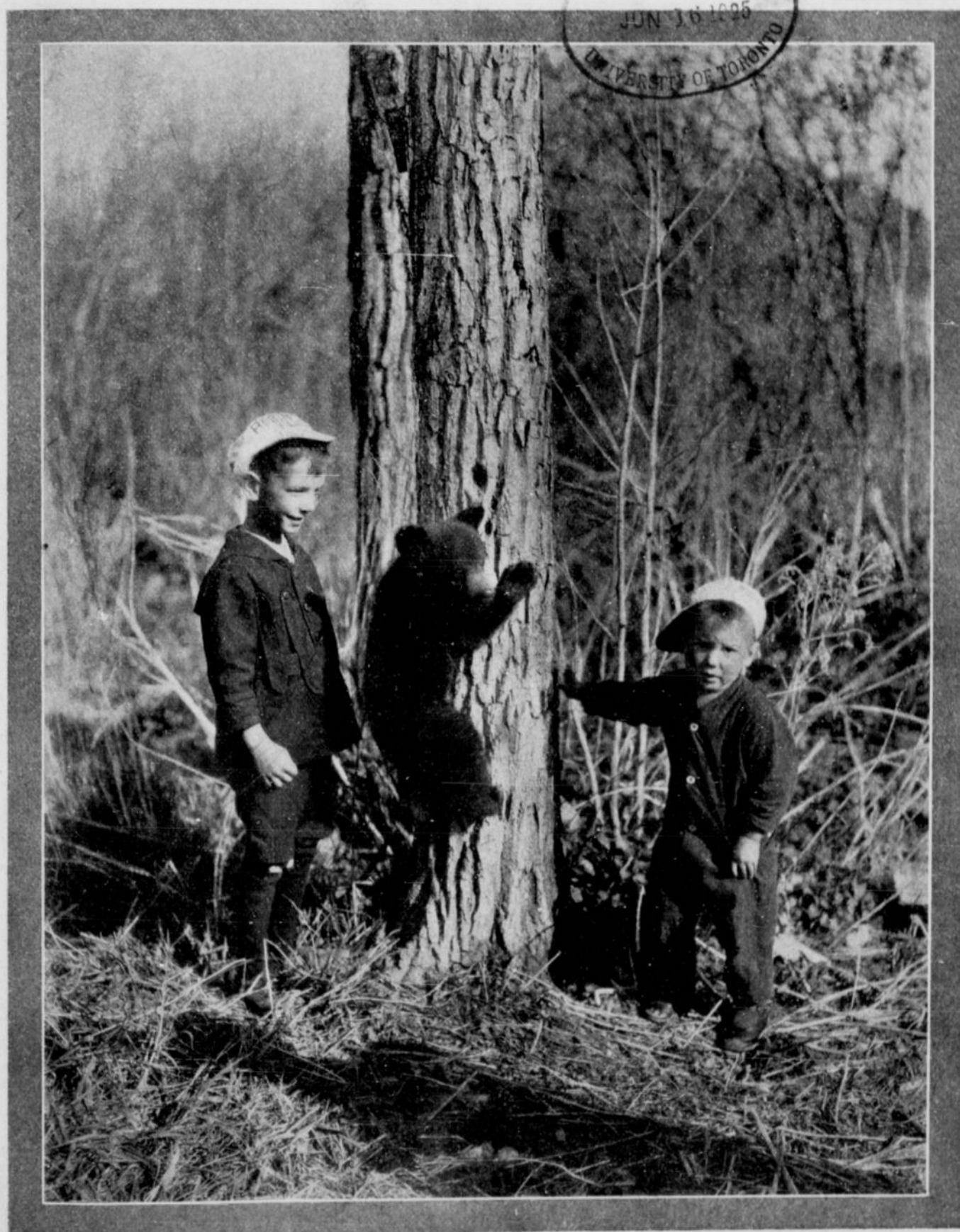
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

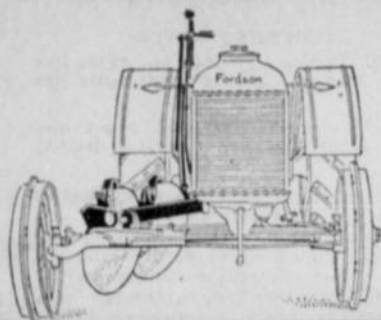
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Developing the Pooling System

The movement in the prairie provinces to increase membership of existing pools and to form new pools

CALGARY, Alta., June 2 (The Guide Special Correspondence). Working to a pre-arranged schedule more than 400 meetings will be held throughout Alberta during the three weeks, June 8 to 28, inclusive, in the intensive membership campaign jointly to be carried on by the livestock, eggs and poultry, and dairy pools now in process of organization. Campaign arrangements are under the direction of A. B. Claypool, M.L.A., chairman of the joint committee.

The full strength of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. in all localities is being mobilized in support of the pools, directors of the provincial association and officers of constituency, district and local branches of the U.F.A. taking part in the work of organization. The Alberta wheat pool is giving active support, and has lent the services of W. H. Boyle, the officer in charge of the wheat pool's business at Edmonton, from which the campaign is being directed, to assist in the drive. Walton H. Peteet, general secretary of the National Council of Farmers' Co-operative Marketing Associations of the United States, will address a series of meetings. This national council, which has a membership of 640,000 farmers in the Republic, has offered any additional assistance desired. W. J. Park, managing director of the Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association of British Columbia, will also assist in the campaign. The Boards of Trade of almost every Alberta city, and all important Boards of Trade elsewhere, have endorsed the drive for the new pools.

On Monday, members of the Saskatchewan Livestock Board conferred with the officers of the Alberta pools, George Langley, of Regina, chairman of the investigating committee; R. A. Wright, of Drinkwater member, of the Livestock Board; Edward Evans, of Moose Jaw, a member of the Saskatchewan Stock Growers' Association, and W. Waldron, acting markets commissioner of the Saskatchewan government, being present.

Absorbing Local Agencies

At the close of the three weeks' intensive sign-up campaign, it is hoped that a sufficient number of signatures will have been received to each of the three contracts to ensure the immediate establishment of the new marketing enterprises as going concerns. Much work has already been done, and every considerable percentage of the products to be sold through the pools signed up. Important co-operative livestock and other co-operative marketing associations which have come into being in various districts have arranged for cross contracts, whereby the actual marketing of products will be carried out through the province-wide pools. A very substantial percentage of the business of the pools will be obtained in this manner, and in the totals signed up in the pools, the totals in these smaller associations must be taken into consideration. The Egg and Poultry Pool, in the organization of which the United Farm Women took the initiative, and have been working vigorously, will take over the egg and poultry marketing service of the Alberta government, and thus receive in a block a very large accretion to its membership, as soon as a sufficient percentage of the eggs and poultry of the province, apart from those sold through the government service, have been signed up.

The Objective

While carrying on the campaign for the new pools, all workers will carry with them copies of the Wheat Pool contract, and by this means it is anticipated that the Wheat Pool membership will be substantially increased. Between the date of the last annual meeting of the pool and May 31, the membership of the Alberta pool has increased from 29,404 to 31,122, and numerous additional contracts are now being received.

As already announced a total of 2,500 cars is the objective considered necessary to enable the livestock pool to operate to advantage; while the quota required by the Egg and Poultry Pool is 33.1-3 per cent. of the total poultry and eggs marketed and exported from Alberta in 1923; and the quota required by the contract of the Dairy Pool for milk or cream, or both, is 33.1-3 per cent. of the total quantity of these products marketed in the province in 1923.

Campaign Schedule

The schedule of meetings arranged for Walton H. Peteet is as follows: Lethbridge, June 13; Calgary, June 15; Red Deer, June 16; Edmonton, June 17; Camrose, June 18. Mr. Park, of the Fraser Valley Milk Producers, will speak at Rimbey and Lacombe on June 13; at Olds and Stettler, on June 16; at Viking and Sedgwick, on June 18; and at Wainwright and Vermilion, on June 19; and Ledue and Wetaskiwin, on June 20.

The province has been divided for the purposes of the campaign into seven districts, with a director in charge of each. The directors are covering their entire territory during the present week, appointing captains to take charge of the canvassers, and completing other details of organization.

The districts are as follows:

No. 1—South half of No. 1 division, H. C. McDaniel in charge.

No. 1A—North half of No. 1 division, S. S. Sears, Nanton, in charge. These districts take in all the territory south of the main line of the C.P.R.

No. 2—Didsbury and Cochrane provincial ridings, part of Gleichen and part of Bow Valley, Norman Clarke in charge.

No. 2A—Hand Hills and Acadia, J. Sutherland in charge.

No. 3—Red Deer, Olds and Innisfail, N. S. Smith in charge.

No. 3A—West part of Wetaskiwin, Ponoka and Lacombe, R. A. Chowan in charge.

No. 4—East part of Wetaskiwin and of Ponoka, west part of Camrose, E. Rasmussen in charge.

No. 4A—East part of Camrose and all of Sedgwick, J. Slattery in charge.

No. 5—East part of Lacombe all of Coronation and Stettler ridings, M. A. MacMillan in charge.

No. 5A—Ribstone and Wainwright, Russell Love in charge.

No. 6—Stony Plain, Ledue, South Edmonton, D. J. Christie in charge.

No. 6A—Lac Ste. Anne, Pembina, part of Sturgeon, all of St. Albert, George Bevington in charge.

No. 6B—Peace River and Grande Prairie, W. F. Stevens in charge.

No. 7—Victoria, south half of Whitford, all of Vegreville, H. O. Bradin in charge.

No. 7A—Vermilion and Alexandria, S. M. Stearns in charge.

No. 7B—East part of Sturgeon, Beaver River and St. Paul, A. Rafn in charge.

Saskatchewan Pools

Regina, June 2 (The Guide Special Correspondence).—During the past month the organization for the big spring drive for wheat and coarse grains pool contracts in Saskatchewan has been quietly lining up its machinery in order to jump into the work immediately after seeding and the provincial elections are over; and, this week, the farmers of Saskatchewan are ready to embark on the undertaking of placing all grains produced on the farm on a co-operative marketing basis.

In comparison with the first drive, when the organization had to be built from the ground up, we have great advantage in this province this year. There are some 800 Wheat Pool committees organized at each shipping station in the province, who will take charge of the work locally, and all the committees in each sub-district are under the general direction of the sub-district delegates.

The scheme of organization is to divide the territory into townships and half townships, and the committees are arranging to place a canvasser in charge of each of these divisions.

The Objective

The Wheat Pool is off to a good start with the record of achievement which it has piled up for itself during the past nine months of operation. Starting with 7,250,000 acres already under contract, the objective for this drive is 2,000,000 acres, which will bring under the control of the pool three-quarters of the wheat acreage of the province.

The Coarse Grains Pool contemplates a minimum sign-up of one-third of the provincial acreage for barley and oats, and 50 per cent. for rye and flax.

One clause of the coarse grains contract provides, that the grower must also sign a Wheat Pool contract in order to become a member of the Coarse Grains Pool. The purpose of this is to save duplication in representation and machinery.

The board of directors of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, in making this decision, took the position that the same handling facilities and selling machinery would be required for coarse grains as for wheat, and, therefore, it would simplify matters and eliminate the possibility of duplication if members of the Coarse Grains Pool were shareholders in the Wheat Pool.

The only charge for signing a coarse grains contract is \$1.00 for organization and educational purposes. The contract signer becomes a shareholder through joining the Wheat Pool.

Contracts Coming In

Reports from the country organizations indicate that there should be no difficulty in reaching the quotas required, as the farmers of Saskatchewan have already been educated up to the benefits of commodity marketing through the operation of the Wheat Pool during the past year.

The let-up in seeding during the last week has permitted some of our committees to start their drive, and contracts are already coming into Central office. Up to the time of reporting, contracts covering 10,000 acres of oats and proportionate quantities of other coarse grains are already in hand.

The slogan of the campaign is—Co-operative Marketing is the Only Road to a Prosperous and Profitable Agriculture in Saskatchewan.

Egg and Poultry Pool

While active preparations have been going forward for some time for the launching of the proposed Egg and Poultry Pool, the busy seeding season has made it impossible to initiate the sign-up campaign just as soon as was hoped. In the meantime the work of preparing literature and forms of contract, lining up the people in the country who could undertake organization work, answering the innumerable letters of enquiry on knotty points, and the hundred-and-one other matters incidental to the establishment of a pool, have kept the staff in the Central office fully employed.

The provisional directors of the pool are George F. Edwards, chairman; Mrs. Ida McNeal, Expansive; Mrs. John Holmes, Asquith; Mrs. S. E. Selby, Kerrobert; H. W. Ketcheson, Davidson; and W. H. Beesley, Moose Jaw, with W. Waldron, acting provincial markets commissioner, and A. S. Kyle, provincial poultry promoter, acting as an advisory board. Following the example set by the Wheat Pool, of course, this provisional board will be succeeded by a permanent board to be elected by the contract signers when the organization is complete.

Method of Organization

The method adopted is to work through the secretaries of Grain Growers' locals, Farmers' Union lodges, agricultural societies and co-operative associations, and to each of these a questionnaire was sent to ascertain the possibilities with regard to the holding of meetings, co-operation between the various organizations in the district, whether a speaker would be required, and the general attitude of the people toward the project. Up to the present about 500 of these have been returned, the replies generally indicating great

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and published by the organized farmers.



GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

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June 10, 1925

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J. T. HULL

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Our Ottawa Letter

Government proposes to wipe out Crow's Nest Pass rates except on grain and flour, and give railway commission free hand in working out new rate structure—\$5,400,000 for Home Bank depositors—

By H. E. M. Chisholm

OTTAWA, June 5.—The hope is expressed in government circles that the session will be brought to a close by the middle of the present month, but from present indications there is little expectation of that hope being realized. The sessional program outlined in the Speech from the Throne was not extensive, but, on the other hand it involved consideration of questions of a highly controversial nature, many of which have only been broached during the present week. A number of important measures are still in committee stage. After the committees have reported the measures in question must run the gauntlet of the Commons, and after that the Senate, which has been idle most of the session, will take a hand. It is difficult to see how prorogation can come about before the end of the month unless the government decides to ditch a goodly portion of its legislative program.

At the conclusion of 41 meetings, occupying 26 working days, in the course of which 33 witnesses were examined, and over 3,000 typewritten pages of evidence were adduced, the Ocean Rates Committee, presided over by Andrew MacMaster, of Brome, declared closure upon further witnesses on Tuesday, and met in camera to prepare its report—or reports—on Friday. It is regarded as likely that the majority report of the committee will favor a modified form of the contract already submitted, and will approve of a guarantee rather than a straight subsidy.

Railway Rates

With respect to the railway rates Hon. George P. Graham, on Friday, brought down the proposals of the government, which are embodied in an order-in-council which sets forth in detail the various findings with respect to the Crow's Nest Pass agreement. It will be recalled that the Supreme Court decided that the agreement should stand, but only in a very limited application, perpetuating all sorts of disparities and discriminations. On Friday the government delivered its part of the judgment, which in effect maintains the Crow's Nest Pass agreement so far as it applies to grain and grain products, but which gives the Railway Commission a free hand in working out a new rate structure on all commodities with the exception of those mentioned. The commission is directed to undertake the task of bringing about an equalization of rates as between various parts of the Dominion, which will be satisfactory to all sections.

Technically the Crow's Nest Pass agreement is not wiped out, it is simply amended, and the government believes that the amendment will be satisfactory. There is no doubt, however, that many Progressive members will bitterly oppose any amendment whatever to what is regarded as a western bill of rights so far as railway rates are concerned. On the other hand it is hard to see how the Conservative members can oppose the proposal, so that the government is practically assured of a comfortable majority.

New Grain Act

The revised Canada Grain Act, drafted by Judge Turgeon, in accordance with the recommendations contained in the report of the Royal Grain Enquiry Commission, of which he was chairman, has been under consideration at three sessions of the agricultural committee this week.

The attitude of the government appears to be that the Grain Act is a farmers' and particularly a western farmers' measure, and that so long as the other interests concerned in the handling of grain are not subjected to unfair treatment, the new act may be pretty much what the western farmer members choose to make it. As a matter of fact, although the Progressive members, so far as numbers are concerned, compose only just over a quarter of the agricultural committee, in effect they are the larger part of it because of their regular attendance and their knowledge of the subject.

Continued on Page 22

The Workmen's Compensation Act MANITOBA Farmers, Attention!

Whilst farming operations are not within the purview of The Workmen's Compensation Act, it must be remembered that the building of a house, barn or other farm buildings, whether by day labor or through a contractor, or the employment of labor for road and bridge work, lumbering, sawmill operations, or in other industries classified under Part One of the Act, imposes a liability on the farmer under the Act.

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C. K. NEWCOMBE, Commissioner.

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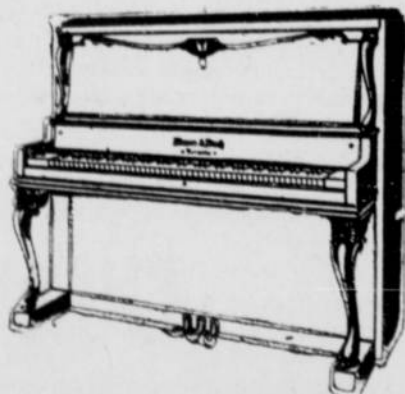
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Municipal Hail Insurance

A historic review of the scheme now in successful operation in the province of Saskatchewan—By W. A. McLeod

WHY was Municipal Insurance introduced into Saskatchewan province?"

The question is a little difficult to answer. Those of us who have been resident in the province for 20 years will remember that at one time the territorial government and then the provincial government of the province carried on a hail insurance business as a government monopoly. After considerable money had been lost in the settlement of claims the government decided to abolish government insurance and leave the field open to companies doing a hail insurance business. This was apparently not satisfactory to a large number of farmers and at the instigation of the Grain Growers' Association a system of municipal insurance was enacted by the legislature of the province. This legislation did not then and does not now make a monopoly. Municipal insurance only becomes operative in a municipality after a bylaw has been voted upon by the ratepayers.

The original act of 1912 provided for the administration of the scheme by a commission, and the revenue to pay the losses was raised by a tax against all the assessable land in the municipalities with the exception of the unpatented homesteads and fenced pasture lands which were exempt from assessment if withdrawn by the owner.

Early Assessment too Low

The indemnity which it was proposed to pay was \$5.00 per acre for a total loss by hail, and proportionate amounts for partial loss down to 50 cents per acre. The tax levied annually was four cents per acre or \$6.40 per quarter-section. In looking back it seems absurd to think it would be possible to pay a sum of \$3,200 upon a section of land with a premium of \$25.60, in a country where hail storms occur with more or less frequency during the summer months, but this was actually done in more than one case. As a matter of fact the Hail Insurance Commission, as the governing body was then styled, paid all its losses in full for the three seasons of 1913, 1914 and 1915, and at the same time accumulated a reserve of over \$500,000.

The year 1916 brought disaster. More land had been brought under cultivation, which of course increased the risk and as the year was, in addition, one of exceptionally bad storms, the commission at the end of the season faced a loss of over \$3,600,000, with only approximately \$1,500,000 to meet it and no other source to look to for additional revenue. The only thing that could be done was to pay the claims upon a pro rata basis and carry on, which, of course, was permitted under the act. The payment of 40 per cent. of the amount the farmers expected to receive caused considerable dissatisfaction which has not been entirely overcome even at this date.

Commission Abolished

Following the year 1916 the commission's system of control was abolished and the group of municipalities then under the operations of the Municipal Hail Insurance Act was styled an association, and the municipalities interested were empowered to elect a board of nine directors and this form of management has been continued ever since.

It was not until the year 1919 that the association departed from the system of raising its revenue entirely from a flat rate of four cents per acre upon all assessable land; and that year, under the authority of enabling legislation, the association was authorized to levy a rate upon the crop in addition to the flat rate. The act was also made broader in principle as individual farmers were permitted to withdraw from the scheme and avoid the payment of any hail taxes whatever. It was fortunate that this was done as the losses of 1919 were fairly severe. "A storm on July 1," says E. G. Hingley, secretary of the association, "when a large number of farmers had not insured their crops with the line companies, cost us

over a million dollars alone, and in one municipality we paid over \$180,000 to the farmers."

The Present System

Since 1919 there has been practically no change in the system or the form of government. The association still continues to collect two rates; the flat rate of four cents per acre upon all land whether cropped or not (except such as can legally be withdrawn) and an additional rate which is levied only upon the land under crop. The additional rate is never levied until the hail season is practically over and of course varies from year to year according to the amount of loss.

The procedure which the farmer follows to secure protection is reasonably simple: the municipalities are supplied with what are called crop report forms, and these are distributed to the farmers and are returnable to the municipality by June 10. The secretary of the municipality enters the particulars in his assessment roll, and when the association notifies him of the rate the amount is extended and added to the taxes payable by the farmer. No policies are issued. The only time the association comes in direct contact with the farmer is when he becomes a claimant. Forms for making claims are supplied by the association and distributed with the crop report forms.

One difficulty had to be overcome and that was the carelessness and indifference of the average farmer in reporting his crop. This is met by requiring the municipality to secure "certified crop statements" when the farmer fails to report, and these are made the basis upon which he is assessed for the additional rate.

Some Results

"In 12 years," says Mr. Hingley, "the municipal system has paid to the farmers \$11,500,000 in cash, or an average of nearly \$1,000,000 a year in payment of claims. In the last six years we have paid in losses approximately \$6,500,000, and collected hail premiums charged as taxes amounting to \$8,500,000. The farmers insured with the association paid the same premium as those who were insured with 10 of the largest hail companies, but they received one million dollars more money in losses from the association as we paid \$6,500,000 in losses as against \$5,500,000 paid by these 10 companies. In addition the association has built up a reserve of \$1,600,000.

We carry insurance amounting to approximately \$25,000,000 per year, over 30,000 farmers having their crops protected under the municipal plan of insurance. And how is this done? We eliminate the staffs of a dozen general agencies, we eliminate all the innumerable local agents who receive commissions amounting to from 10 to 15 per cent. of the premiums, and we maintain our own staff of inspectors at half the cost incurred by the companies. Each farmer is his own agent and writes up his own insurance. If he neglects this the municipality gets the information at a cost of 50 cents per quarter-section instead of \$5.00 to \$10, but the farmer who neglects to make his own returns pays a penalty of 50 cents instead of having it charged against the whole business. Head office expenses have only in one year exceeded 5 per cent. of the annual premium levied, so that we have the business run on a margin of 7½ per cent. of the premium as a cost charge.

Where He "Acts Up Some"

I am twenty-five cents.
I am not on speaking terms with the butcher.
I am too small to buy a quart of ice cream.
I am not large enough to purchase a box of candy.
I am too small to buy a ticket to a movie.
I am hardly fit for a tip, but—believe me, when I go to church on Sunday I am considered some money!—The Christian Evangelist (St. Louis).

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, June 10, 1925

The Maritime Problem

On another page of this issue we reproduce a resolution recently passed by the Nova Scotia legislature, and part of an address delivered on that occasion by Premier Armstrong. There will be an election in the Bluenose province on June 25, and both Liberals and Conservatives are appealing for support on the ground that Nova Scotia has not had an economic square deal in Confederation. The Liberals are stressing the tariff situation and proposing a regional tariff system, together with relief on transportation and their part of national expenditure. The Conservatives are somewhat divided on the tariff question and are not quite so specific in their proposals for redress.

The problem in Nova Scotia is in varying degree much the same as that in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. To understand the economic problem of the maritime provinces in Confederation, it is necessary to glance at the map of Canada and note how these provinces are geographically isolated and separated by a long railway haul from the central provinces. Thus they are greatly handicapped in their trade relations with the rest of Canada. True, the maritime provinces are located very close to the great consuming markets of the Atlantic states, and with cheap water transportation; but here again their trade is cut off by the high tariff barriers maintained both by the United States and Canada. The net result of the situation is that the protective tariff system built up since Confederation has robbed the maritime provinces of their natural birthright to prosperity through trade and commerce for which they were admirably endowed by nature.

Under the Elgin-Marcy Reciprocity Treaty with the United States (1854-1866), the maritime provinces had their greatest era of prosperity. The abrogation of that treaty was one of the factors which led the provinces to join with Quebec and Ontario in Confederation, and shortly afterwards began the period of decline which has become so marked as to be the major maritime problem today. The increase in the customs tariff established by the Dominion parliament, steadily concentrated industrial establishments in Quebec and Ontario, and the maritime factories and warehouses began to dwindle, banking institutions were merged or removed their head offices to Montreal, and were followed by wholesale and importing houses. Transportation routes via Montreal, Quebec and American ports depleted the great maritime shipping trade. There developed a rapid exodus of the population, particularly of the younger generation, to the New England states, until today, there are more maritime people and their descendants in the United States than in their native land. Indeed, Boston has long been jocularly referred to as the capital of Nova Scotia.

Every rural county in the maritime provinces is steadily losing population, and Prince Edward Island has lost more than one-fifth of its people. Yet all this time the maritime provinces have paid their share in the development of the great public enterprises of Canada, particularly in railways, canals and public transportation works, from which they have received little if any benefit. It is not to be wondered that the maritime people are raising their voices in protest. The wonder is that the protest has been so long delayed. The maritime provinces might well be described as the Cinderella of Confederation.

The suggestion that the maritime provinces should have control of their own tariff and taxation does not seem feasible so long as these provinces remain in Confederation, and they have in recent years made no serious proposal for secession. A regional tariff system would develop four distinct geographical divisions in Canada which would inevitably disrupt Confederation. The maritime provinces need lower tariffs to reduce their cost of living and production, and they need favorable trade relations with the great consuming market immediately south of them. The trade and tariff requirements of the maritime provinces are practically identical with the demands of the prairie provinces, and when the maritime people realize that fact a partial solution of their problem is in sight.

The proposal that western wheat should be shipped out through the ports of St. John and Halifax is a more serious matter. Additional rail haul means additional charges per bushel, which must inevitably be paid by the grower, and to penalize the western producers in order to build up maritime ports would not contribute to Canadian unity. However, from the standpoint of national unity the transportation problem is one of the biggest with which Canadian people have to grapple. An equitable railway policy for the Dominion would inevitably bring decided benefits to the maritime provinces.

The claim sometimes made in the maritime provinces for a share in western crown lands, whatever that claim may be worth, should be equally applicable to territorial additions to the other provinces. The problems of the maritime people deserve the most careful investigation, and should have the sympathetic consideration of the other provinces of Canada.

To secure an equitable solution of their problems the maritime people must themselves take the lead. They have played the political game perhaps a little more keenly than any other part of Canada. Both the Liberal and Conservative parties for 40 years have played the maritime people against each other, and nowhere have more lavish political promises been made. Minor sophs have been thrown out here and there, but neither party ever made any genuine effort, except for the reciprocity agreement of 1911, to reform the fiscal policy which is steadily strangling the maritime provinces. And yet on the reciprocity question the maritime people divided their vote practically evenly, and, consequently, got nowhere. The maritime provinces are entitled to an economic square deal in Confederation, and if they had it would recover the prosperity which was once their portion. Those provinces by the sea are not only beautiful in their physical features and admirably situated for trade, but are extremely rich in natural resources. They require only a fair opportunity for development. That opportunity awaits them in the Canadian Confederation when they have carefully considered the situation and seen the light.

The Saskatchewan Election

The return of the Dunning government in Saskatchewan by a large majority, occasioned no surprise to those familiar with the record of Mr. Dunning's administration and the viewpoint of the Saskatchewan people. According to the latest figures the government has won 50 seats, and will probably win the two deferred elections, thus having 52 supporters in a House of

63 members. The government thus increases its strength by four supporters. The three combined opposition groups will number 11 members in the new House.

On the day following the Saskatchewan election Premier King issued at Ottawa an extraordinary statement, which reads in part as follows:

The result in Saskatchewan is, first and foremost, an emphatic expression of confidence in Premier Dunning and his government, which throughout has stood four-square as a Liberal administration promoting Liberal principles and policies in the middle West. It is also an unmistakable evidence of the growth and present position of Liberalism in the most central of the western provinces, and may well be regarded as prophetic of the results which will be attained when an appeal is made to the confidence of western electors in Liberal policies in the larger arena of federal politics.

Mr. King must be suffering from a heavy dose of auto-suggestion. His trip through this country last October evidently failed to give him any adequate idea of public opinion in Saskatchewan. The overwhelming majority secured by Premier Dunning has absolutely no significance in the field of federal politics. We feel certain that no person would endorse this statement more emphatically than Premier Dunning himself if he cared to make any expression upon the subject.

The Dunning government was returned to power because of the personal popularity of the premier himself, his excellent services for many years in the ranks of the organized farmers, and what was more important, the generally capable administration of his government. There is no parallel whatever to be drawn with the last provincial elections in Manitoba and Alberta where the organized farmers definitely took charge of the campaigns and succeeded in replacing incapable governments. In Saskatchewan, on the contrary, the Grain Growers' Association took no part whatever in the campaign in accord with the official policy of the annual convention.

Prior to his retirement to the bench, former Premier Martin definitely stated that there was no connection between the provincial Liberal party in Saskatchewan and the federal Liberal party, and with the exception of an unfortunate little incursion into the Moose Jaw federal by-election that policy has been adhered to by the Dunning administration. On several occasions, and notably in connection with the tariff, the Saskatchewan legislature, with the hearty approval of the government, has by resolution sharply disagreed with the policy of federal Liberal governments, and has been well in accord with Saskatchewan's public opinion in so doing. In provincial politics in Saskatchewan the party designations of Liberal and Progressive have no relation to nor significance in the federal field, and whatever federal significance may be attached to the provincial Conservative party is not very important.

Premier King predicts that the result in the Saskatchewan provincial election is prophetic of the result of the next federal election. We believe that unconsciously Mr. King is correct; but that he has merely misread the signs of the times. Genuine liberal policies will undoubtedly be overwhelmingly endorsed in Saskatchewan at the next federal election, but unless there is a drastic change in the policy of Mr. King's government before that election takes place, the candidates in Saskatchewan who will be supporters of simon-pure liberalism will be known as Progressives.

Reducing the Verbiage

The special committee appointed to revise the rules of the House of Commons, has submitted a large list of suggested changes, among which are three of interest to the general public. These are: that 30 shall constitute a quorum of the House instead of 20 as at present; that no member, except the prime minister and the leader of the opposition, or a minister moving a government order, and the member speaking immediately after such minister, or a member making a motion of no confidence in the government, and the minister replying thereto, shall speak for more than 40 minutes at a time in any debate; that on the budget only one amendment may be made, but the amendment itself may be amended.

A quorum of 30 is small enough for a House of 235 as at present, or 245 as it will be after the next election. The speaker suggested recently, when the debate on the budget was nearly interrupted for want of the necessary 20 members in the House, that the quorum should be 50, and the committee would have been justified in recommending that number.

There will likely be speeches approaching or exceeding 40 minutes in length on the recommendation of a 40-minute limit on speeches, but the limitation will effect the elimination of a depressing amount of political verbiage and ineffective repetition. Division of labor is not practiced enough in the parties in the House, and a limit on speeches will doubtless lead to the kind of organized effort which achieves greater efficiency with substantial economy. "Boil it down," is a good maxim for members of the House; there is no need for every speaker endeavoring to cover the entire field of the subject under discussion. The speaker who concentrates on a particular

phase of the subject ought to be able to say all that the occasion demands in 40 minutes; they manage it in other legislatures.

The new rule ought, however, to take note of the changed character of the grouping of the House, and exemption from the 40-minute rule should include the leaders of any group representing a substantial body of opinion in the electorate. Either that or only the speaker for the government should be allowed to exceed the 40 minutes.

The right to move an amendment to an amendment to the motion that the House go into Committee of Supply should have been conceded long ago. The ruling that no sub-amendment may be moved on such motion followed a precedent of doubtful validity, and, as the committee says, the principle that the motion may be amended is sound, and as one member's reason for objecting to the motion may not be the same as another's, the only way is to allow sub-amendments. That is allowed in the British House of Commons, and the changed character of the grouping in the House demands it as a necessary means of securing adequate representation of public opinion in the popular chamber.

Hudson Bay Railway

In reply to questions asked by Hon. A. B. Hudson, the following information regarding the Hudson Bay Railway was given the House of Commons on May 25: The total area of land disposed of as pre-emptions under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act, 1908, is approximately 12,763,040 acres, including entries since cancelled. The amount to be paid for this land totals \$38,289,120, of which \$16,312,959 has been received by the government at March 31, 1925. This land was set aside to provide the money for the construction of

the Hudson Bay Railway, and the price received for it represents income to be disbursed on the railway.

Up to March 31, 1925, the expenditure on the Hudson Bay Railway amounted to \$14,902,571, and the expenditure on the harbor works at Port Nelson was \$6,244,599, a total of \$21,147,170. While, therefore, the government has advanced nearly \$5,000,000 on the project it has still to receive from the land sales approximately \$22,000,000. On the government's own showing, therefore, Western Canada has a credit of \$17,000,000 toward the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway and the harbor facilities at Port Nelson.

Senatorial Vacancies

There are seven vacancies in the Senate, distributed as follows: Ontario, 1; Quebec, 2; Prince Edward Island, 2; New Brunswick, 1; Alberta, 1. Senator Lougheed is worried over these vacant seats; he thinks they should have been filled before now, and on May 13, he asked, in the Senate, "what the intention of the government is as to the filling of those vacancies." Senator Dandurand promised to consult his "colleagues" and find out why the vacancies had not been filled, but personally, he thought that it was because the coming interprovincial conference might "decide in favor of a reduction in the number of senators." That didn't satisfy Senator Lougheed; he suggested "that possibly the government had a general election in view before filling the vacancy."

Perhaps both the hon. senators are right; but anyway why the anxiety? Do the remaining 89 members find the responsibility of "the sober second thought in legislation" resting heavily upon them?



Shutting Off the Gas

Nova Scotia's Bill of Rights

Legislature of Nova Scotia hears from Premier Armstrong how the terms of Confederation have worked to the detriment of the Maritime Provinces

THE agitation in the maritime provinces arising out of conditions which it is alleged are the result of federal policies designed for the aggrandizement of the central provinces of the Dominion, reached a high point in Nova Scotia, when, on April 29, Hon. E. H. Armstrong, premier of the province, moved the following resolution in the legislature:

"Whereas, owing to the maritime position of Nova Scotia, its remoteness from the principal centres of distribution in the Dominion, the character of its natural productions, and the excessive cost of inland transportation, the natural markets for most of the principal productions of this province have always been found in other countries, and, therefore, cannot be assured to us by any system of Canadian protective tariffs, and,

"Whereas, the system of protective tariffs enacted from time to time by the parliament of Canada has largely increased the cost of living to our people and the production costs in our industries; established a drain upon the resources of the province, and adversely affected and curtailed the industrial activities of our people, and,

"Whereas, the aforesaid system of protective tariffs has centralized the control and operation of the banks, commerce, manufactures and business of the Dominion in the central provinces, to the loss and detriment of this province, further increasing the production costs in our natural industries, and,

"Whereas, while a protective customs tariff is designed to keep foreign products and manufactures out of the Dominion, it also increases excessively the cost of living and the cost of production, which is inimical to the interests of Nova Scotia, whose natural and principal markets are outside the Dominion, and,

"Whereas, an economic system adapted to the needs and requirements of the compact and self-contained central portion of the Dominion, having large home markets and industries to protect, is quite unsuited to the needs and requirements of the almost detached maritime province of Nova Scotia, whose natural and principal markets are outside the Dominion, and,

"Whereas, the lumbermen, fishermen, farmers, miners, manufacturers and other producers of this province require an economic system that will reduce taxation and tariffs and lessen their cost of living and cost of production, to enable them to compete successfully and profitably in the competitive markets of the world, and,

Confederation Terms Unfair

"Whereas, the terms of Confederation and the distribution of the constitutional powers, under the British North America Act, have proved to be unfair, unjust and oppressive to this province, and have taken from the province the regulation of her trade, commerce and fisheries, and have subjected her to undue and excessive taxation without equivalent or reciprocal benefit or compensation, commercially or industrially, and,

"Whereas, this province in 1867 and 1868 petitioned the Imperial government and parliament to repeal the said Act of Union so far as it related to this province, on the grounds, among others (1) that the act had taken away from Nova Scotia the right to regulate her trade and fisheries, as well as the taxation to be paid on imports, the revenues from which were always amply sufficient for general and local services and were rapidly increasing under the low tariff; and (2) that the disastrous consequences of the said act to the province had already been shown by the action of the first parliament of Canada, under the act, in adopting a high protective tariff in lieu of the comparatively free trade tariff which had previously existed in Nova Scotia, and,

"Whereas, in refusing these petitions, the Imperial government, in

June, 1868, and again in 1869, notified the accredited representatives of this province and advised the government and parliament of Canada, that the Imperial government was confident that it would be equally the wish of the government and of the parliament of the Dominion to relax or modify any arrangements made on the subjects of taxation, trade and the fisheries which might prejudice the peculiar interests of Nova Scotia, and,

Provincial Interests Prejudiced

"Whereas, no satisfactory action has yet been undertaken by the government or parliament of Canada to carry out in their full letter and spirit the instructions of the Imperial government in these respects, and the interests of Nova Scotia have been and continue to be thereby prejudiced and endangered, and,

"Whereas, Section 121 of the British North America Act provides that 'All articles of the growth, produce or manufacture of any one of the provinces shall from and after the Union, be admitted free into each of the other provinces';

"Therefore be it resolved, that it is the opinion of this House that, subject to Section 121 of the said British North America Act, the regulation and control of taxation, trade and the fisheries of this province should be relaxed and modified by the government and parliament of Canada in such a manner that the interests of Nova Scotia may be prejudiced no longer in such matters, and that business and industry may be encouraged and stimulated within the province, and,

"Be it further resolved, that it is also the opinion of this House that the governor-in-council should proceed with the least possible delay to prepare or cause to be prepared, a statement of the particulars in which the interests of Nova Scotia have been prejudiced by the economic system of the Dominion of Canada, and should make application to the government and parliament of Canada for appropriate redress and equitable remedies."

Opinion in the Province

Premier Armstrong spoke at great length on this resolution, dealing with it both from the standpoint of the history and the aims of Confederation and the attitude of the two political parties, Liberal and Conservative, in Nova Scotia since Confederation. "In properly considering the resolution which I am submitting," he said, "it may be of some interest to recall the history of this movement. I do this for two reasons:

"(1) To indicate what has been the continued and consistent attitude of

the Liberal party respecting the early stage of these negotiations, which ultimately terminated in the present Act of Union; namely, the British North America Act.

"(2) In order to especially emphasize that from the earliest days down to the present, it has been the contention of public men in this province, notably leaders of the Liberal party, that the promises of union did not eventually ensure just provisions for the rights and interests of this province. It will therefore be necessary to recall briefly some of the proceedings."

Premier Armstrong then quoted a resolution passed by the Nova Scotia legislature on April 10, 1866, declaring that in the opinion of the legislature it was desirable "that a Confederation of the British North American provinces should take place," and that such a union should "effectually ensure just provision for the rights and interests of this province." Following a conference of the respective provinces the Act of Confederation was drawn up and, said Premier Armstrong, "among other matters which were delegated to the Dominion government was the control of customs and the imposition of customs duties, a matter which had heretofore been exercised by each province. At that time each province had power to levy customs duties on all products imported from any other province. Despite this power, however, all natural products of these provinces—of the soil, the sea, the mine and the forest—passed freely between them; everything, in short, except manufactured goods. In 1862, two years before the Quebec scheme was suggested, the government of Canada (Ontario and Quebec) propounded the free exchange of manufactured articles between the colonies which was then declined as premature by Nova Scotia and New Brunswick."

Demand for Repeal of Union

The effect of this change with regard to tariff matters, Premier Armstrong continued, was quickly realized in Nova Scotia. "It was apparent to all that the industries of this province, exposed to competition of wealthy and more powerful competitors in Canada, trading on equal terms by reason of the removal of customs barriers, and burdened by a tariff which was inimical to their advancement, would be driven out of existence. The terms of the Act of Union gave to the then province of Canada, which, under its terms was divided into the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, a majority representation in the Dominion parliament, and so enabled these prov-

inces to impose a tariff which, while opening new markets to their industries, excluded the manufactures of the United States from this province, and so increased excessively the cost of living and the cost of production in Nova Scotia."

These considerations led to a demand in Nova Scotia for the repeal of the Act of Confederation, and in 1868, the legislature presented an address to the Crown, which stated that Confederation "would deprive the people of the inestimable privilege of self-government and of their rights, liberty and independence—rob them of their revenue—take from them the regulation of their trade and taxation—expose them to arbitrary taxation by a legislature over which they had no control, and in which they would possess but a nominal and entirely ineffective representation—deprive them of their invaluable fisheries, their railroads and other property, and reduce this free, happy and hitherto self-governed province to the degraded condition of a servile dependency of Canada."

Imperial Government Sympathizes

The legislature also authorized a delegation to be sent to England to protest against Confederation, and the delegation consisted of Messrs. Howe, Annand, Troop and Smith. Following this appeal to the Crown the British secretary for the colonies forwarded a despatch to Lord Monk, governor-general of Canada, dealing with the complaints against the Act of Confederation, and Premier Armstrong quoted the following from the despatch: "The leading complaints appear to be reducible to two; (1) That Confederation was accomplished without properly consulting the province; and (2) That the result may be prejudicial to some of its special interests."

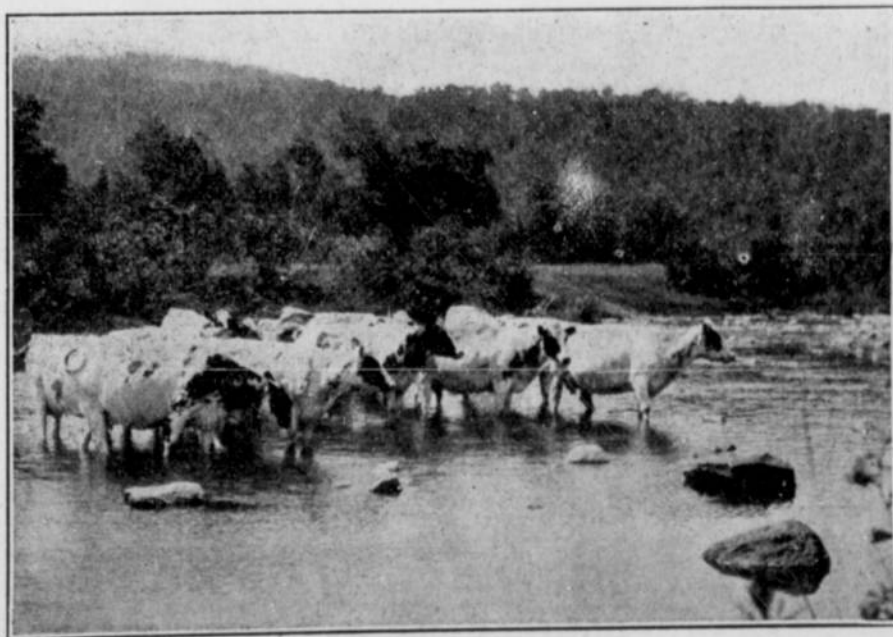
"Now as far as regards the second of these topics, Her Majesty's government feel that they need only draw the attention of yourself and of your government to the points raised in the address relative to taxation, and the regulation of trade and fisheries, as they are confident that it will be equally the wish of your government and the parliament of the Dominion to relax or modify any arrangements on those subjects which may prejudice the peculiar interests of Nova Scotia and the maritime portion of the Dominion. No doubt can be entertained that the parliament of the Dominion will be fully alive to both the justice and the expediency of consulting all the various interests of the territory over which its jurisdiction extends."

Conditions Not Adjusted

"It will be noted," said Premier Armstrong, "that the Imperial authorities at that time recognized that the points raised in the address from this province relative to taxation, the regulation of trade and fisheries as contained in the Act of Union, were unfair to this province, and that they then expressed the wish that the federal government and parliament should relax or modify any arrangements on this subject which might prejudice the peculiar interests of Nova Scotia. In my opinion this is the crux of the whole matter. Various efforts have been made, but subject to limitations, since that date to equitably adjust these conditions. They have remained unadjusted."

The repeal of the Act of Union was refused, but the province of Nova Scotia continued to protest, and in a memorandum to the British government it was pointed out that "the disastrous consequences of the said act to Nova Scotia are already shown by the action of the parliament of Canada under the Act (of Confederation); that parliament having, despite the opposition of the representatives of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, adopted a high protective tariff in lieu of the comparatively free trade tariff which had previously existed in Nova Scotia." Premier Armstrong went in

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The dairy cow and the orchard provide the revenue in Nova Scotia agriculture

Corn in Saskatchewan

SOMETIME before Columbus reached America, corn probably originated in the torrid zone from the native plant called "teosinte." During the last century, and particularly the latter part of it, corn has moved steadily northward. In the memories of present-day farmers of prairie states, corn was looked upon as an unstable side line of little importance. Increased knowledge of how to handle the crop and scientific selection have overcome the major obstacles, with the result that these same prairie states now are growing millions of acres and producing yields comparing favorably to what has hitherto been known as the "Corn Belt."

Change Inevitable Here

It is two score years since wheat was established in the Canadian West and the remarkable increase to more than 300,000,000 bushels grown in a single year of the best milling quality to be found anywhere is a worthy achievement for our farmers and our soil and climatic conditions.

But the spectacular rise of wheat production has been built on a system of agriculture that cannot be permanent. Not of immediate necessity, but of necessity nevertheless, more diversified methods are being sought and studied. The acreage of sweet clover, brome and western rye grass is rapidly increasing, particularly the first mentioned. Corn is being tried and with good success in many places, even as far as Prince Albert, about 300 miles north of the International boundary. Only some 12 years ago corn became a popular crop in the northern regions of South Dakota. Its journey northward has since then been rapid.

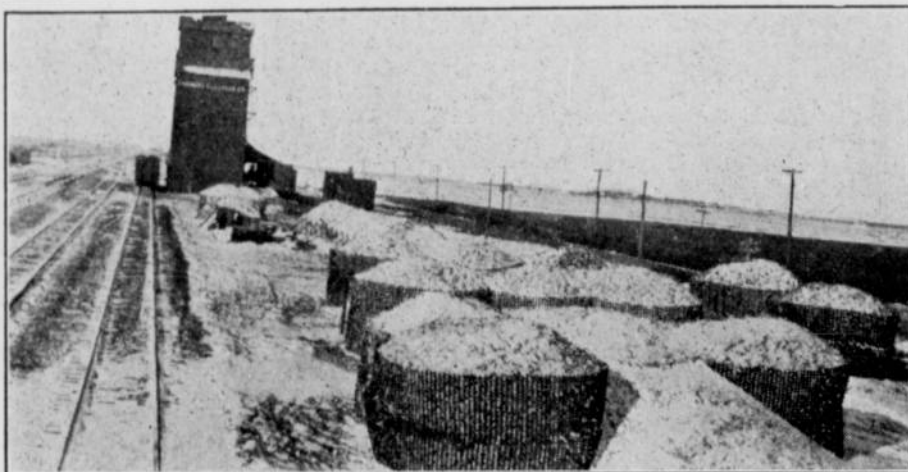
Since 1918 the College of Agriculture and the department have been gathering data and conducting experiments in co-operation with farmers in the southwestern part of Saskatchewan. A good deal of corn seed of varieties that had proven useful was distributed in this connection. One of the problems now given attention is the drying of ears, particularly from the standpoint of their use for seed the following year. The moisture content in the kernels grown on the prairies is high and thus the importance of this.

The forage crop seed cars operated with the co-operation of both railways this spring are attracting many visitors, and substantial sales of such seeds as corn, sunflowers, sweet clover, alfalfa, brome and western rye grass are being made.

May Become Corn Exporter

Canada is capable, without great effort and with some profit, of materially in-

M. P. Tullis, Field Crops Commissioner, suggests that this crop is expanding at such a rate that Western Canada may be a corn exporter in the not distant future



20,000 bushels of corn awaiting shipment at a railway point in Wilkin County, Minnesota. Not many years ago this was considered an exclusive wheat-growing area, as it was believed to be too far north for successful corn culture. Photo courtesy of St. Paul Farmer.

creasing its annual acreage of corn and may soon become an exporting rather than an importing country. The Canadian West cannot afford to overlook what our neighbors are doing along this line. 1924 has not been a very good year for corn on the prairies, and this may be something of a deterrent to those who intended to try this fodder crop. Our pioneer corn grower, W. R. Abbott, of Maple Creek, says that 1924 was the only season in the 20 years he has been a corn grower in the southwest that he has not matured his own flint seed. Even farmers of the corn states of the United States complain of poor success last season in getting their seed properly cured. This, then, should not be looked upon as an annual event.

Corn seed is high in price this spring, which is an additional hindrance in increasing our acreage in 1925. At present prices, the per acre price of corn seed is less than either wheat or oats.

The Experimental Farm at Indian Head reports an average yield over a period of years of some 17 tons per acre. This would amount to approximately three and a half tons of cured fodder. And there is no crop quite as satisfactory as corn for silage.

Soil drifting is largely prevented, not only that season, but to some extent the following spring, due to the presence of the corn stubble and root system. A number of experimental farms and numerous farmers report an equally good wheat crop the following year, in fact it is found that the crop matures earlier, is more even and occasionally gives slightly better yields. Two crop rotations, including corn, recommended by the College of Agriculture are quoted as follows:

Rotation No. 1

1. Wheat.
2. Oats.
3. Corn.
4. Wheat (seeded down to grass).
5. Hay.
6. Pasture.
7. Fallow.

Rotation No. 2

1. Wheat.
2. Corn.
3. Wheat or oats (seeded down to grass).
4. Hay or pasture.
5. Fallow.

Where the farm is large and the fallow extensive or the farmer feels that the area required to put into corn and grass is too large, a part of it could well be utilized as suggested.

It has often been believed that corn

would not do well on Canadian prairies except in the lighter, warmer soils. Of course, where maturity of ears is the end looked for this class of soil would be most desirable, but it has been found that even the heavy clay soils grow splendid forage and are surprising many with the maturity of the ears produced.

Early flints, such as North Dakota White Flint and Gehu, and early dents, such as Northwestern Dent, are at the present time popular varieties.

Saskatchewan's Corn Shows

In 1923 a Provincial Corn Show was held at Maple Creek, this being the first provincial show to be held on the prairies. It was a marked success. More than 400 entries were judged and many of these were better than exhibits shown at corn shows in the prairie states adjoining.

In 1924 a Provincial Corn Show was held in Swift Current, even though the most unfavorable conditions for corn growing that has been known in the northwest for many years was experienced. In spite of weather handicap the exhibits were good and a substantial number were entered.

In 1925 the show will be held at Indian Head and plans are now under way to add to the prize list, and particularly to develop the boys' class which was begun in 1924. The Department of Agriculture will again distribute five pounds of seed to each of 100 boys under the age of 16. These boys will plant, cultivate and harvest the crops themselves. They will select ears to be shown at Indian Head for their own competition. Each of the boys will be asked to reserve five pounds from the crop to hand over to a chum to be sown in 1926 along similar lines, thus providing for a sort of endless chain.

The following acreages of corn have been grown in Saskatchewan in recent years:

1919	6,690 acres
1920	16,685 acres
1921	19,587 acres
1922	38,645 acres
1923	61,813 acres
1924	87,115 acres

The Place of Corn

1. Corn is one of the few intertilled crops that has consistently proved itself to be an all around substitute for bare fallow because it produces substantial returns for the amount of labor, and the succeeding cereal crop is equal to or better than after fallow.

2. Corn prefers warm soils and warm days, although good results have been obtained in the heavy clay soils on the Regina plains, for example.

3. Substantial crops of fodder corn have been grown in the Prince Albert district, 300 miles north of the International boundary.

4. Corn is in its infancy in Saskatchewan, but this crop is the lushest among our new crops.

5. Corn fits splendidly into crop rotations, which are so essential to prevent soil drifting and support diversified farming.

6. The varieties most useful in Saskatchewan are Northwestern Dent, Dakota White Flint, Gehu and the Squaw varieties. The Squaw varieties and Gehu are the most useful for hogging-off. Northwestern Dent is a good silage corn, largely because of the high tonnage. Dakota White Flint is a good dual-purpose corn for most Saskatchewan conditions.

7. Corn seed, more than most other farm seed, should be thoroughly tested for germination before planting.

8. Corn may be planted in rows about three and a half feet apart at about 20 pounds of seed per acre. It can also be planted in hills at about the same distance each way at from eight to 12 pounds of seed per acre. The latter plan is the best for weed control, but the former usually gives more tonnage per acre.

9. Great care should be exercised in cultivating corn. While cultivation should be frequent, the later cultivations should be shallow in order to avoid damage to the network of roots being formed close to the surface.

10. Corn should not be harvested until as late as possible, but if frost comes it should be cut at once, as the feed value quickly deteriorates if left standing.



Not corn shocks but hemp—A new crop for Western Canada

This hundred-acre crop, grown on the farm of Wm. Richardson, Portage la Prairie, has a long and interesting record. At the close of the war, when all vegetable fibres were selling at a good price, there was a short-lived effort on the part of private individuals, who controlled patent rights for hemp-processing machinery, to popularize this crop in Manitoba. As a result considerable acreage was sown at Dauphin, Niverville and Portage. By harvest time the promoters were not in a position to take delivery of the crop, and the farmers concerned found themselves with raw material on their hands which seemed likely to find no purchaser.

Mr. Richardson was one of those who paid from \$12 to \$16 per bushel for imported American seed for this crop in 1921. His sheaves lay on the ground through the first winter and were stacked in the barnyard in the following spring. No bids were offered till the present spring, when a company headed by entirely different principals, was formed to encourage flax and hemp fibre production, and as a first stroke bought up all the four-year-old sheaves still in existence in the province.

In spite of the long wait for returns, Mr. Richardson still believes in the future for this crop, and will seed a small acreage again this year. The Manitoba Fibre Products Co. has brought in improved Russian seed and distributed it for \$4.00 per bushel. It is contracting for all acreage sown at the rate of from \$10 to \$15 per ton, according to quality. Fine quality is obtained by sowing thickly so that the stems do not become larger than a lead pencil. The normal expectation of yield is three or four tons per acre, although five tons were produced at the Agricultural College. Thick sowing will produce as great a total weight of crop as thin sowing.

The hemp crop will be an asset to weed-infested districts, because, sown on clean land, it makes a dense and vigorous growth that acts as a most effective smother crop. Some farmers, expecting too much from hemp in 1921, sowed it on old land polluted with sow thistles, with the result that the hemp never made a start. Hemp can be grown easily with the same implements which are used for the wheat crop. On account of the bulky nature of the crop it cannot be transported more than 40 miles before it is processed.

Engine Knocks and Noises

An attentive ear will discover a lot about the ailments of an engine long before they become serious—By I. W. Dickerson

As a number of subscribers have written us in regard to knocks and noises in their automobile engines, perhaps a short discussion of engine noises and their location may be of interest. Trouble of his kind should be taken to a good service man, if possible. If it is decided to take it up with some outside expert, the proper authority is the service department of the firm manufacturing the car, being careful to give them the year and model of the car, and the serial number if possible, describe as fully as possible the car's condition, just what the trouble is and whether it developed gradually or all at once, under what conditions of speed, load, road grade, acceleration, and so on the trouble is most noticeable, tell what has been done in the way of preliminary testing, and everything which has any direct or indirect bearing on the trouble. Having contact with many other cars of that same model and year, the service department is more able than anyone else to suggest what the trouble is and the remedy.

Locating the Knock Itself

One of the first steps in the locating and remedying of a trouble of this kind is to be sure as to where the noise really is. Sometimes a noise may be carried from a considerable distance, as from the rear axle, and still sound as though it was coming from the engine.

Usually if the noise can be heard when the engine is running and car standing still, it is pretty sure that the trouble is in the engine, clutch, or generator. If the noise is heard only when the car is in motion, the trouble is probably in the chassis rather than the engine, although this is not always the case. A rod with a telephone receiver at one end and the other end held against different parts of the engine usually will help very much about locating the place where the sound is the strongest. Just the rod alone held against the ear or even a piece of broomhandle used in the same way will help a great deal in the locating work. Once the location is fixed, an examination will usually show the cause of the trouble and the remedy.

Common Engine Noises

The following list of the more common noises and methods of location may help in diagnosing the trouble:

1. Carbon knock—This is probably the most common of engine knocks, and is caused by the collection of carbon in one or more cylinders. This carbon gets red hot and fires the charge a little before it should be fired by the spark, and this causes a knock or pound in the engine. It is characterized as a sharp "ping" sort of sound, and is much more noticeable when the engine is pulling with wide open throttle as when going up hill or accelerating rapidly. Any tendency for the engine to keep on firing is very likely due to the presence of carbon. The remedy is to have the carbon cleaned out and the valves ground. Sometimes the use of kerosene or other carbon removers will help to some extent.

2. Spark Advanced too Far—This sounds very similar to the carbon knock and is more noticeable when the engine is pulling hard. Retarding the spark will stop it and there is no tendency for the engine to run when the ignition is turned off.

3. Loose Connecting Rod Bearing—A knock of this type usually sounds like the tapping on steel with a small hammer. If only one bearing is loose, the noise will likely be timed at half the crank shaft speed. It is more noticeable when the engine is idling down hill, or when it is speeded up a little above the ordinary speed and the throttle closed suddenly. If shorting the spark plug in any one cylinder makes a noticeable change in the sound, it is very likely that the trouble is in that cylinder.

4. Loose Main Bearing—A loose main bearing usually gives a dull metallic pound or thump, which is much more noticeable when the engine is pulling hard, as going up a slope. If shorting out two adjoining cylinders seems to decrease the knock while shorting only the one seems not to make much difference, it is quite likely that the trouble is a loose main bearing between the two cylinders. If the flywheel is exposed, it is sometimes possible to test the bearing by raising and lowering on it with a jack and feeling at the same time if there is any motion with regard to the engine frame.

5. Loose Piston Pin Bearing—If the rod and ear test definitely locates the noise in the upper part of the engine, it is likely to be either a loose piston pin or piston slap, although occasionally it is a broken ring. The loose piston knock is more noticeable upon suddenly opening the throttle, when it becomes more a clatter than a knock, and it is usually more noticeable at high than at low speeds.

6. Piston Slap—When the pistons and rings become worn so that they do not fit the cylinder bore closely, they are likely to produce what is called "piston slap." This is not a knock so much as a rattle or slap. It is also much more noticeable when the engine is speeded up. Any cylinder in which the compression is not good when the engine is warmed up may be suspected of being the seat of the piston slap. If the spark plug of the suspected cylinder is removed and a spoonful or two of heavy oil poured on top of the piston and this stops the noise for a few revolutions, it is safe to assume that the noise was piston slap in that cylinder.

7. End Play in Crank Shaft—Occasionally end play in the crank shaft may develop an irregular knock which seems to be more noticeable in going up or down hill. If the sound meter locates the trouble at the back of the engine and the rear bearing seems alright, end play may be suspected. It is easily checked by removing the crank case pan and testing the crank shaft for end play.

8. Loose Flywheel—If a knock at crank shaft speed is located at the rear of the engine, a loose flywheel may be suspected.

9. Engine Loose on Base—Sometimes

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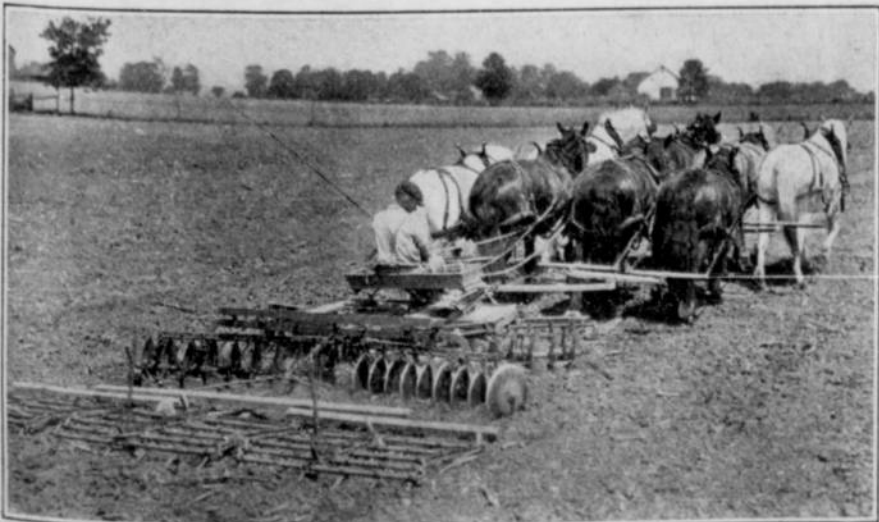
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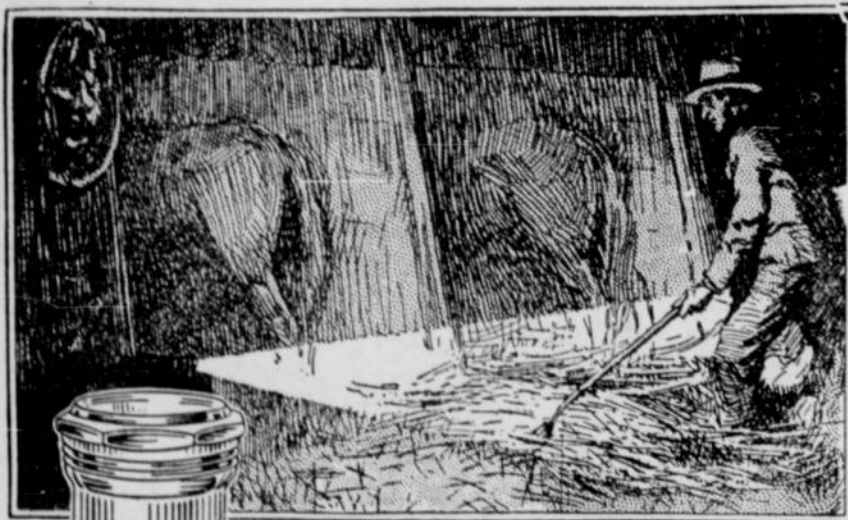
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F. 2



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This photo is sent to The Guide by Jas. E. Moscrip, who adds: "We have hauled this home for our stock for 14 years, from a deposit near Fusilier, Sask."

a knock will develop only occasionally at heavy loads. This may be due to a loose bolt holding the engine down on the frame.

10. Tappet Noises—These may usually be detected quite easily by holding a knife blade between tappet and push-rod, which will take up the play and stop the noise if it is on that cylinder.

11. Cam-shaft and Timing-gear Noises—These do not have any very distinctive characteristics, but usually can be located quite easily by the sounding rod method. These comprise the more common engine noises. Any unusual noise about an engine or car should be investigated and located at once if possible, as it may mean the prevention of serious damage.

Saving Sweet Clover Seed

P. F. Moseley has grown sweet clover for six years. The first two seed crops were not very satisfactory, Moseley told me recently, because practically three-fourths of the seed was lost through shattering.

"I use a grain binder for cutting the sweet clover, and regardless of the time I start, there is a great deal of seed shattered and lost. A few days delay may make this loss total fully three-fourths of the seed. I have found that the best time to start cutting is when the seed pods on the lower branches are turning brown. I start early in the morning when the plants are still damp from rain or dew. Sometimes I cut at night as the plants are usually damp at that time.

"Most of the shattered seed, I found, was lost on the platform canvas and under the packers. By equipping my binder with boxes running the full length of the machine at these places, I saved 95 per cent. of all the shattered seed. One box is placed under the opening between the platform and the lower elevator. Sometimes I place a second box under the opening at the upper end of the elevator. The third box or pan is placed under the packers. This one catches the seed that is shattered on the deck and the extension of the deck.

"Even after the sweet clover is cut and tied in bundles, there are dangers for big losses of seed. I try to thresh as soon after cutting as possible, generally the same week. We haul small loads to the machine and do not walk over the bundles, thereby avoiding a heavy shatter. By handling the crop in this manner, I get from four to eight bushels of seed to the acre."—B. R.

From Loss to Profit With Birds

In the spring of 1924 we hatched with incubator and hens, around 400 chicks. Owing to the poor season we lost practically one-third with bowel trouble. We might also add that part of the trouble was due to the conditions our mating stock were housed in during the hatching period. However, after cooking two hatches in succession in a box-type brooder and getting their food bill correctly arranged, we got away to a fair start. After the young birds got old enough to wander around by themselves our troubles started again, namely, "hawks." The white birds (White Wyandottes) seemed to be picked out anywhere by

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the pests. Would say we lost around 100 chicks that way.

Our oldest cockerels went in the fattening crate about the first of August. Birds were sold dressed, ready for the table every two weeks until supply of birds ran out. The first birds dressed from four and one-half to ten pounds, averaging from 35 to 40 cents per pound, sold to private customers. Anyone claiming there's no money in poultry will have to put up a fairly strong argument. Last year egg prices were good. Of course, we sold nothing to stores. There certainly is no profit in that.

Pullets Worked Hard

About June we built a new hen house 12 x 28, fresh air style, four large windows and three cottons, straw loft and dropping boards, with box nest under. I put no floor in and I believe it would only be an unnecessary expense. Our pullets did not start to lay very early, about the end of November. Might add that only the select of the flock was kept for winter laying, about 75 or 80 pullets. We also had around 25 old birds, none over two years old. Might say that during the cold winter the old hens just sat around all humped up while the pullets worked and sang.

At the time of writing, namely, middle of February, 1925, our pullets were laying over three dozen eggs a day. Nothing fancy, but considering we got as high as 85 cents for eggs most of the winter, I certainly am proud of them, and considering some of our neighbors had just as good birds and only got a few, and notwithstanding it was just as cold as could be I have come to the conclusion that it doesn't hurt them as long as there is no draught.

Common-Sense Feeding

We fed oats and barley for scratch feed in clean straw about half-a-foot deep, dry mash containing one-quarter oat chop, one-quarter shorts, and one-half bran. Charcoal, oyster shell and grit always before them, mangels for green feed and abundance of clean, ice-cold water. We feed wet mash last thing in the evening. I do not follow any of the set rules but feed whatever I find birds do best on.

One thing my experience shows is that these poultry tonics that are on the market are all bunk. Bran, charcoal and salts have them skinned by miles. Anyone who will give poultry a little attention can certainly reap a bountiful harvest.

There seems to be no one best breed. Myself, I like the white birds, when dressed for fancy trade they look fine. One great disadvantage is that the hawks pick them out so easy. This year we are fencing our poultry all in. With the success we had last year with dressing the cockerels and the abundance of high-priced eggs this winter, we are looking forward to a better and brighter year. On the writer's farm poultry hold almost first place, and is well looked after, thus bringing good returns; just a little common sense, careful management, and the "old hens," as they are commonly called, will scratch the 80 per cent. off any bill.—W. G. Studham, Dugald, Man.



Orry's Mount Pearl

Grand champion Clydesdale female, Regina Winter Fair, 1925. This filly weighed 1,700 lbs. before her third birthday, June 10. Photo by courtesy of Adam Patterson, Dummer, Sask.

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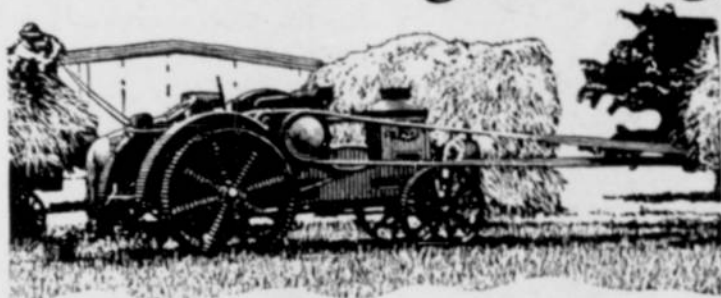
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A Timely Question

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The unique thing about it is, that although buyer and seller are often thousands of miles apart, they—through a powerful little agent—make deals which are satisfactory to both parties.

This market has been rightly called the Farmers' Market Place, and the little agent is the Classified Ad. The volume of business it creates is enormous, but does it justify making the above claim? Look through the classified section in this copy and draw your own conclusions.

Hiving a Swarm of Bees

By L. T. Floyd

*A swarm of bees in May is worth a load of hay.
A swarm of bees in June is worth a silver spoon,
A swarm of bees in July isn't worth a fly.*

THIS is the way the old ditty ran and in those days when sweet clover was unknown to the beekeeping fraternity and bees were hived in any old makeshift, the words had a good deal of truth. A load of hay was considered as worth five dollars and a silver spoon a dollar. The first swarms, which always gather the most honey if the colony had wintered exceptionally well, might come off in May and make all its comb and gather 50 pounds of surplus honey. A second swarm coming off a week later in the month of June might gather a small crop and when killed off in the fall would have honey worth a dollar, while later swarms in July would not have time to put their home in order before winter, would be short of stores and not worth the sulphur it would take to put them out of the way.

Since the advent of the movable frame hive and comb foundation all this has been changed. Comb foundation saves the bees much time and labor, and with sweet clover yielding nectar sometimes until the middle of October a swarm of bees coming off even as late as the middle of August might gather enough for its winter needs and some surplus for the beekeeper.

But when will they swarm? The colonies will not swarm unless there is honey coming in, as an interruption of the food supply would mean death to a new swarm. They carry with them honey to supply their needs for about four days. With this load they start their new home with wax made from the honey, but after that time nectar must be available or they will starve. There is therefore no need of watching for swarms in cool or rainy weather.

Start Swarming at Mid-day

The first swarms generally come out in the middle of the day, from 11 o'clock until two. Second swarms may come out at any time of day. Some beekeepers claim that their bees prefer to swarm on Sunday in order to keep them home from church. It certainly makes an excuse to stay home if this is needed.

Beekeepers divide their swarms into two classes, first or prime swarms with wintered-over queens, and second or secondary swarms with young queens. As soon as the hive becomes crowded with brood and honey the worker bees make the queen cell cups, which resemble small thimbles, on the edge of the comb and in broken places, sometimes in the centre of the broodnest. After the queen lays in these cells they develop very rapidly and when sealed over the old queen goes forth on the first fine warm day with about two-thirds of the colony. This group is made up of bees of all ages able to fly.

These first swarms are generally very obliging and cluster near to the hive on a bush or, if there are no bushes, on anything that will give them a foothold. They will gather on a fence post or any convenient place, such as a wagon wheel or the corner of the house. The cluster may remain for sometime, but the beekeeper loses no time as there is a possibility that it may not stay longer than 15 minutes, although they have been known to cluster for several days.

While the swarm is clustered he goes to one of the hives of bees and from it removes a comb with open brood (that is, eggs and grubs) and shakes the bees from it and places it in the centre of the new hive, fills the remainder with frames containing full sheets of comb foundation, well wired in or drawn out combs, puts on the cover and places it conveniently near to the swarm. If it is clustered on a branch that can be removed easily he cuts off the branch with its load of bees

and shakes it against the entrance to the hive, when the bees will rush in. Once they have entered the hive the comb of brood will hold them. When they are hived on foundation alone sometimes a swarm will leave it on the next day, but they seldom leave a comb of open brood. One precaution, however, must be observed, if any queen cells are present on the comb given they should be removed or destroyed, or the bees will swarm again in a few days.

Provide Attractive Swarming Place

Often when a swarm is shaken many of the bees will return to the clustering place, when the shaking or brushing process must be repeated until the operator is sure that the queen has entered the hive. A sack or sheet spread on the ground in front of the hive and connecting with the entrance will help to keep the

queen from running under the hive. Where there are no trees near to the apiary an old basket or similar object hung on a stake in front of the hive may attract the first swarm, and if the operator is fortunate enough to get the first one to cluster, then nearly every other swarm will go to the same spot, as they seem to leave an odor on the clustering place that will attract other swarms.

In about a week after the first swarm emerges the second swarm will come off, with a young queen; these are

generally harder to hive and may cluster anywhere, sometimes on the top of the highest tree. If a number of small swarms come off, as they sometimes will, one each day, for two or three days, they can be shaken together provided not more than three days have elapsed between swarms; after three days they are likely to fight and many bees will be killed before they settle down.

Sometimes when the bees are superseding an old queen a colony may cast two or more swarms in as many days when the young queens hatch, but these would be termed secondary swarms, although it might be the first swarm to emerge.

Return Swarm to Old Location

After the swarm has entered the hive it need not be moved until evening, when it can be placed on the stand where it is to remain. It is a good idea to remove the hive from which the swarms emerged to a new stand and place the newly-hived swarm on the old stand; this will have the effect of weakening the old colony considerably, as the old bees when they fly to the fields will return and go in with the new swarm, strengthening it and at the same time weakening the old one so that it will not be so likely to swarm again. If it is weakened sufficiently the first young queen hatching out may destroy all the other queen cells and the colony will then settle down for the balance of the season.

Large first swarms should be supered very shortly after hiving as they build up at an amazing rate if nectar is available. A good swarm will sometimes fill a ten-frame hive body in a week and if no super is given will swarm again, but if given plenty of supers as needed they seldom swarm the second time. It is not profitable to allow the bees to swarm often. Methods of swarm control, however, will be dealt with in a later article.

After swarms are hived they should not be disturbed for four or five days, after which they should be opened and examined in order to ascertain if the queen is present and laying eggs. It is good beekeeping practice to mark the first swarms and requeen them before winter. A good way to requeen them is to save one of the little swarms with a young queen and as

Continued on Page 20

Don't Lose

From 5% to 10% of your oils, greases, kerosene and gasoline is lost through leakage, absorption, evaporation and contamination due to wood barrels. Insist in receiving your orders in Beath Steel Barrels.

Beath Steel Barrels are airtight, leak-proof, light-weight containers that will transport and store 100% volume and quality till required. Steel Barrels reduce the risk of fire. Steel Barrel shipments cost you no more, but you'll be amazed at the actual saving in dollars and cents every year.

On all orders write, "Must be shipped in Beath Steel Barrels."

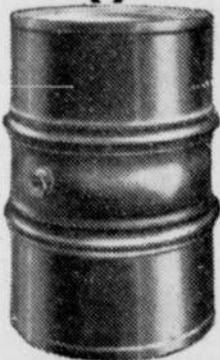
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Insist on Shipment
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Direct from Coast Mills to You

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST!

It contains complete list of our special mill to consumer prices on lumber, laths, shingles, millwork, etc. Send us your bill of material—we'll mail you a complete estimate by return post.

YOU SAVE MONEY BY ORDERING DIRECT FROM US

Our shipments are prompt, prices low, because we sell direct—club orders receive special attention. Special prices to Rural Municipalities and Farmers' Organizations—send us your requirements—write to

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Offices: 221-223 Rogers Building
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Extra Heavy Galvanized
"Council Standard"
CORRUGATED IRON
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METAL SHINGLES

What are your roofing plans? Our prices will appeal to you. Write today.

The PEDLAR PEOPLE Ltd.

80 Lombard St.,
Winnipeg, Man.



Developing the Pooling System

Continued from Page 2

interest in the proposed pool in all parts of the province. One curious feature, however, is the apathy shown by a large proportion of the men, who seem inclined to leave the signing of contracts to the women on the farm.

Seeking Information

Notwithstanding the fact that poultry only is proposed to be handled this year—the handling of eggs being left over to 1926—by far the larger number of questions raised in the correspondence relate to the method to be adopted in the marketing of eggs. At the time of writing A. S. Kyle is making a tour of California, Oregon and other western states, where he is gathering information as to the working of the pools already established there.

Many districts anticipate being able to organize without the assistance of a special speaker, but where a speaker is required the meetings are being arranged in series so as to work them as economically as possible. At the present time H. C. Boyd, of the Extension Department, Saskatchewan University, and H. L. Turner, both having expert knowledge of the subject, are touring the province holding local meetings, and also in turn accompanying the Better Livestock Train, by which means they are getting into touch with a large body of people, and arousing much interest in the project.

Preparing for Cattle Pool

As with the Egg and Poultry Pool, the proposed Livestock Pool also had its origin in a resolution adopted by the last annual convention of the S.G.G.A. Immediately following the convention, the question was taken up by the board of the association. The provincial livestock commissioner and other export cattlemen were called into consultation, and it was decided to form a committee consisting of representatives of the following eight organizations, viz.: The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, the Farmers' Union of Canada, the Saskatchewan Livestock Board, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Shippers' Association, the Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Association, the Saskatchewan Swine Breeders' Association, the Saskatchewan Stock Growers' Association, and the Provincial Department of Agriculture. A representative of the Northern Saskatchewan Livestock Growers' Association was added later.

This committee met and discussed the matter very fully, and it was agreed that a thorough investigation of the possibilities of co-operative livestock marketing should be undertaken at the earliest possible date. A small investigational committee was formed, consisting of the Hon. Geo. A. Langley, chairman; R. A. Wright, of Drinkwater, and Edward Evans, of the Moose Jaw Stock Yards, with W. Waldron, acting provincial markets' commissioner, as secretary. In order to get into touch with local conditions it was decided that this committee should undertake a tour of the province, and if necessary visit places outside the province. The committee is at present on this tour in accordance with the itinerary previously published in The Guide.

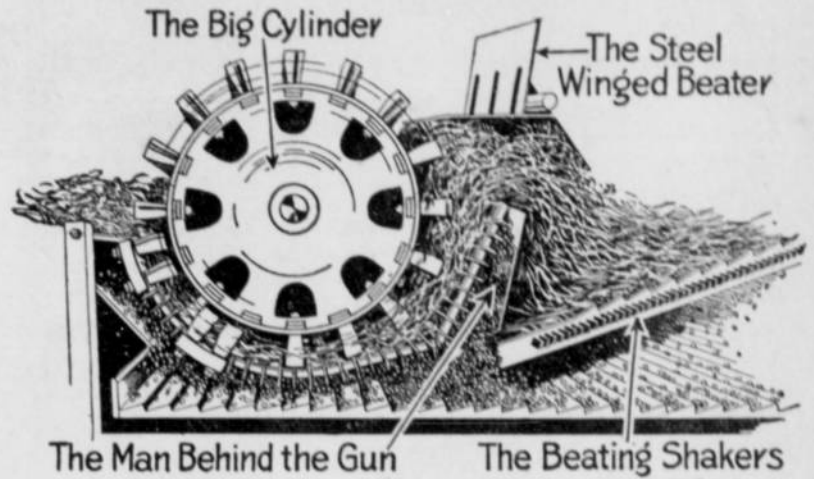
The Manitoba Pools

As announced in The Guide for May 27, the campaign for contracts for the Coarse Grain Pool in Manitoba reached its objective on May 19, at which date 5,000 contracts were in the Central office at Winnipeg. The campaign started on March 1, although all through January and February meetings were held throughout the province, and the services of 661 canvassers enlisted, each canvasser being responsible for a township. During seeding the campaign slackened, but preparations have been made for a canvass of the entire province by a force of 15 special canvassers.

At May 18, the total membership of the Manitoba Wheat Pool was 11,802, made up as follows: Wheat and coarse grain, 4,055; wheat only, 6,902; coarse grain only, 845. The canvass for members will be continued right up to threshing.

Because it SAVES All the GRAIN—

The Four Threshermen



They Save All the Grain

The minute the head of the bundle comes from the feeder, the first thresherman, the *Big Cylinder*, tears into it. The big teeth of the cylinder and concave are set by hand, close enough to thresh every kernel out of the head, but not so close as to crack grain.

At the speed of a mile a minute, the *Big Cylinder* throws the flying straw and grain to the second thresherman, the *Man Behind the Gun*. The grain goes through its grate, is stopped by the check plate and sent to the grain pan.

More than 90 per cent of the grain is separated right there, and separated forever, in the Nichols & Shepard thresher.

The third thresherman, the *Steel Winged Beater*, then takes a whack at the straw, batting it down to the fourth thresherman, the *Beating Shakers*, that beat, beat, beat the straw, 'till the last kernel of grain is beaten out and saved.

Built as it moves

The Nichols & Shepard Separator is built up by experienced workmen as it moves along the assembly floor. This method enables us to offer a separator equipped with full Hyatt roller bearings and other special features at an exceedingly reasonable price.

Send the coupon for the book which tells how. It also tells of the Nichols & Shepard Tractors.—A size for every farm need.

NICHOLS & SHEPARD COMPANY

THE RED RIVER SPECIAL LINE

Threshers

"How a Good Thresher is Built"

This book tells the story of how the Nichols & Shepard method puts this high-grade, dependable separator within the reach of every farmer. It is as entertaining as a story, but full of real threshing facts. Every farmer should have a copy. Send the coupon for it today.



Tractors

NICHOLS & SHEPARD COMPANY,
280 Marshall St., Battle Creek, Mich.
Send me the book "How a Good Thresher is Built."

Name

City

Province

My tractor is a size make.

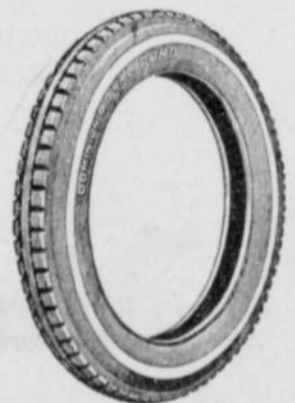
~it SAVES the FARMER'S THRESH BILL

Latex-treated Web Cord

is a term with which every car owner should become familiar.

Latex-treated Web Cord is a process that eliminates internal heat and friction—so destructive to rubber.

Dominion Royal Cord Tires are the only Canadian tires made exclusively by this process—a process that means added mileage and wear with no change in price.



2225



Dominion Tires

are GOOD tires

Which hair will live?



There's no excessive alcohol in Seven Sutherland Sisters' treatment to dry up the hair and stop its growth. Good for oily scalps, too.



Avoid shampoos that necessitate strenuous harmful rubbing of the hair, which will rub out all the new hair roots just like raking a newly-planted garden.



This is a wise person. Only nourishing fertilizer has reached the hair and only a cleansing shampoo has cleaned the scalp. You can benefit from Seven Sutherland Sisters' method of hair guidance.

New System of Hair Guidance keeps Scalp and Roots Healthy

Even if your hair is falling out badly and is now in poor condition, you can bring it back to lustre and strength. Seven Sutherland Sisters' treatment supplies the roots with hair fertilizer and provides a correct cleansing method of shampooing.

Keep the hair you have, stop further losses, remove dandruff, kill the germ of baldness and promote new growth by systematically following our new plan of Hair Guidance—ask your druggist.

**Send for
Free Sample**

A generous sample of this new treatment mailed anywhere free. Address the Seven Sutherland Sisters, 193 Spadina Avenue, Toronto. Hair specialists for over fifty years.

POSITIVE IMPROVEMENT AFTER USING THIS SAMPLE

The Blind Man's Eyes

By William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer

(Continued from Last Week)

What Has Happened so Far

No one knew who had mysteriously murdered Gabriel Warden, capitalist, railroad director, owner of mines and timber lands, while he was driving in his own car. Just previous to his death he had intimated to his wife that he was expecting a young man to visit him, and that he might feel compelled to help this man who had been deeply wronged by some of Warden's friends.

Basil Santoine, a blind lawyer, famous for his work in connection with legal cases of men powerful in the financial and business world, was attacked while on a train and asleep in his berth. Santoine was traveling under the name of Dorne, with his daughter Harriet, and his secretary, Donald Avery. Santoine evidenced some interest in a fellow traveller, a young man by the name of Eaton, and Harriet, following her father's instructions, became acquainted with him. Eaton was arrested for the assault on Santoine, as a telegram had been sent to him, informing him that Santoine was on the train. Eaton found himself interested in Harriet, who refused to believe him guilty. Eaton refused to give any information regarding his destination or where he had come from. He was taken to Santoine's home where he was to be virtually a prisoner. It was to get into Santoine's house that he had come from

Asia, and planned and schemed how it was to be done. Harriet Santoine found herself much against her own will, falling in love with Eaton. Eaton was worried and puzzled as to the relations between Harriet and Avery, who hated him. At the Santoine home, working as stenographer, Eaton found his sister Edith, known as Mildred Davis, who informed him that the draft of the agreement he sought was either in the house or on the way to Santoine.

CHAPTER XIII

The Man From the Train

IN the supposition that he was to have less liberty, Eaton proved correct. Harriet Santoine, to whose impulses had been due his first privileges, showed toward him a more constrained attitude the following morning. She did not suggest hostility, as Avery constantly did; nor, indeed, was there any evidence of retrogression in her attitude toward him; she seemed merely to be maintaining the same position; and since this seemed difficult if they were often together, she avoided him. Eaton found his life in the house after that first day more strictly ordered into a routine which he was obliged to keep. He understood that Santoine, steadily improving but not yet able to leave his bed, had taken up his work again, propped up by pillows; one of the nurses had been dismissed; the other was only upon day duty. But Eaton did not see Santoine at all; and though he learned that Miss Davis or another stenographer, whose name was West, came daily to the house, he never was in a position again to encounter any outsider either coming or going. Besides the servants of the house, he met Blatchford, with whom Eaton usually breakfasted; he also lunched with Blatchford, and Harriet sometimes—sometimes with Avery; he dined with Blatchford and Avery or with all three.

At other times, except that he was confined to the house or to a small space of the grounds about it and was kept under constant surveillance, he was left largely to his own devices; and these at least sufficed to let him examine morning and night, the vase in which he was to find the signal that was to be left for him; these permitted examination of window-locks in other rooms, if not in Santoine's study; these permitted the examination of many other items also and let him follow at least the outline of the method of Santoine's work.

There was no longer room for Eaton to doubt that Harriet had the confidence of her father to almost a complete extent. Now that Santoine was ill, she worked with him daily for hours; and Eaton learned that she did the same when he was well. But Avery worked with the blind man too; he too was certainly in a confidential capacity. Was it not probable then that Avery, and not Harriet, was entrusted with the secrets of dangerous and ugly matters; or was it possible that this girl, worshipping her father as she did, could know and be sure that, because her father approved these matters, they were right?

A hundred times a day, as Eaton saw or spoke with the girl or thought of her presence near by, this obsessed him. A score of times during their casual talk upon meeting at meals or elsewhere, he found himself turned toward some question which would aid him in determining what must be the fact; but each time he checked himself, until one morning—it was the fifth after his arrival at Santoine's house—Harriet was taking him for his walk in the garden before the house.

It was a bright, sunshiny morning and warm—a true spring day. As they paced back and forth in the sunshine—she bare-haired and he holding his cap in his hand—he looked back at the room in the wing where Santoine still lay; then Eaton looked to the daughter, clear-eyed, clear-skinned, smiling and joyous with the day. She had just told him, at his enquiry, that her father was very much stronger that morning, and her manner more than ever evidenced her pride in him.

"I have been intending to ask you,

Walter P. Chrysler

Master Car Builder Perfects Four-Cylinder Results

The contributions Walter P. Chrysler has made to the higher development of the four-cylinder automobile can be justly compared to the revolutionary advances he made with the Chrysler Six.

This master car builder had the vision of a finer four than the industry had yet known, finer in performance and finer in riding qualities.

He had the vision of a four that would offer the motorist these new and better results at a cost for operation and maintenance below anything yet attained.

Back of Walter P. Chrysler's vision were achievements that had already made him the foremost figure in the industry. Back of vision also were re-

sources, experience and skill second to none. Under his inspiring direction they were applied to the development of the new good Maxwell, just as they had been applied to the creation of the Chrysler Six.

Mr. Chrysler's whole-hearted devotion has gone into the continued perfection of four-cylinder results, his genius is applied enthusiastically to the task.

Consequently the four has always developed side-by-side with the Chrysler Six.

Motor car buyers can always be sure of this: Whatever cars Walter P. Chrysler identifies himself with, whether fours or sixes, they offer advantages in engineering, performance, riding qualities and values to be found nowhere else.

MAXWELL-CHRYSLER MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD.

WINDSOR, ONTARIO

Walter P. Chrysler, Chairman of the Board

The New Good
MAXWELL



Miss Santoine," Eaton said to her suddenly then, "if your belief in the superiority of business over war—as we were discussing it ten days ago—hasn't suffered a shock since then?"

"You mean because of—father?"

"Yes; you can hardly go back far enough in the history of war to find a time when the soldier's creed was not against killing—or trying to kill—a sleeping enemy."

She looked at him quickly and keenly. "I can't think of father as being anyone's enemy, though I know of course no man can do big things without making some people hate him. Even if what he does is wholly good, bad people hate him for it." She was silent for a few steps. "I like your saying what you did, Mr. Eaton."

"Why?"

"It implies you own creed would be against such a thing. But aren't we rather mixing things up? There is nothing to show yet that the attack on father sprang out of business relations; and even if it did, it would have to be regarded as an—atrocities outside the rules of business, just as in war, atrocities occur which are outside the rules of war. Wait! I know what you are going to say; you are going to say the atrocities are a part of war even if they are outside its recognized rules."

"Yes; I was going to say that."

"And that atrocities due to business are a part of business, even if they are outside the rules."

"Yes; as business is at present conducted."

"But the rules are a part of the game, Mr. Eaton."

"Do you belong among the apologists for war, Miss Santoine?"

"I?"

"Yes; what you say is exactly what the apologists for war say, isn't it? They say that war, in spite of its open savagery and inevitable atrocities, is not a different sort of combat from the combat between men in time of peace. That is, the acts of war differ only in appearance or in degree from the acts of peace. Is that what you believe, Miss Santoine?"

"That men in times of peace perform acts upon each other which differ only in degree from the acts of war?"

"Yes."

"Do you believe that, Mr. Eaton?"

He hesitated. "Do you want me to answer that question from my own experience or from what I would like to believe life to be?"

"From your own experience, of course."

"Then I must answer that I believe the apologists to be right as to that fact."

He saw her clear eyes darken. "But you don't believe that argument itself, do you, Mr. Eaton?" she appealed. "It is only the old, old argument, 'Whatever is, is right.' You don't excuse those acts—those atrocities in time of peace? Or was I mistaken in thinking such things were against your creed? Life is part right, part wrong, isn't it?"

"I am not in a good position to judge, I'm afraid; for what I have seen of it has been all wrong—both business and life."

He had tried to speak lightly; but a sudden bitterness, a sharp hardness in his tone, seemed to assail her; it struck through her and brought her shoulders together in a shudder; but, instead of alienating her, she turned with a deeper impulse of feeling toward him.

"You—you do not want to tell more—to tell how it has been wrong; you don't want to tell that—" She hesitated, and then in an intimate way which surprised and frightened him, she added, "to me?"

After she had said it, she herself was surprised, and frightened; she looked away from him with face flushed, and he did not dare answer, and she did not speak again.

They had come to the end of the gardens where he was accustomed to turn and retrace his steps toward the house; but now she went on, and he went on with her. They were upon the wide pike which ran northward following, but back from, the shore of the lake. He saw that now, as a motor passed them on the road, she recalled that she was taking him past the previously

appointed bounds; but in the intimacy of the moment, she could not bring herself to speak of that. It was Eaton who halted and asked, "Shall we go on?"

"Wouldn't you like to?"

They walked on slowly. "I wish you could tell me more about yourself, Mr. Eaton."

"I wish so too," he said.

"Then why can you not?" She turned to him frankly; he gazed at her a moment and then looked away and shook his head. How had she answered, in what she already had said, the question which lay below what he had asked her? In her defence of business, did she know all the cruelties of business and defend the wrong she knew, together with the right, as inevitable? Or did she not know all of what was known even under her father's roof; and if she knew all, would she then loathe or defend it? Another motor sped near, halted and then speeded on again; Eaton, looking up, saw it was a runabout with Avery alone in it; evidently, seeing them in the road, Avery had halted to protest, then thought better of it and gone on. But other motors passed now with people who spoke to Harriet and who stopped to enquire for her father and wish him well.

"Your father does not seem to be one of the great men without honor in

his own neighborhood," Eaton said to her after one of these had halted and gone on.

"Everyone who knows father likes and admires him!" she rejoiced.

"I don't mean exactly that," Eaton went on. "They must trust him too, in an extraordinary way. His associates must place most complete confidence in him when they leave to him the adjustment of matters such as I understand they do. There is no way, as I comprehend it, that any of the powerful men who ask his advice could hold him accountable if he were unfair to them; yet men of the most opposite types, the most inimical and hostile, place their affairs in his hands. He tells them what is just, and they abide by his decision."

Harriet shook her head. "No; it isn't quite that," she said.

"What, then?"

"You are correct in saying that men of the most opposite sorts—and most irreconcilable to each other—constantly place their fate in father's hands; and when he tells them what they must do, they abide by his decision. But he doesn't decide for them what is just."

"I don't understand."

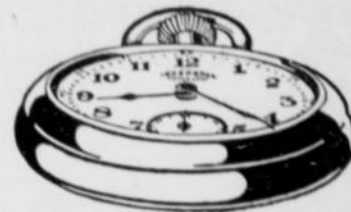
"Father cannot tell them which side is just because, if he did that, they wouldn't consider his decision; and they wouldn't ask him to make any more; he would lose all influence for

Ingersoll

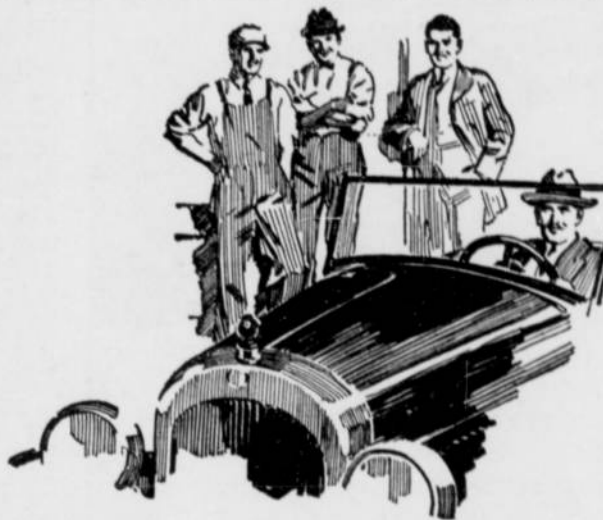
The Work Watch of Millions

The All-Around Watch of Millions More

It Costs Little and Keeps Reliable Time



Models \$2⁰⁰ to \$12⁰⁰



You need "the film of protection" most while your motor is still new

TO use any but the highest quality oil, suited to the mechanical requirements of your new motor, is simply to invite motor troubles.

Any oil will lubricate your motor, after a fashion. But skilled Tide Water engineers spent years in study and research to obtain, in Veedol, an oil which offers maximum resistance to heat and friction; an oil which forms a "film of protection" over all the vital parts of your motor; a film *thin as tissue, smooth as silk, tough as steel*.

This "film of protection" reduces to a minimum the ever-present danger of burned-out bearings, scored cylinders and lost power. Put the "film of protection" on the job safeguarding your motor and conserving its power.

Wherever the orange and black Veedol sign is displayed, you will find The Veedol Motor Protection Guide. This is a chart that tells which Veedol oil your car requires. Have your crankcase drained and refilled with Veedol today.

Tide Water Oil Company, New York.

The "FILM of PROTECTION"
thin as tissue, smooth as silk, tough as steel

Here is the Veedol "film of protection." Note how smooth, even and unbroken it is. That Veedol resists deadly heat and friction has been proved by hundreds of thousands of motorists. Veedol gives them more power, greater gasoline and oil mileage, less carbon and the greatest economy in operation.

The picture below shows how a film of ordinary oil breaks, curls up and burns. Metal to metal contact follows; destructive friction sets up. You pay the toll—lost power, carbon knocks, scored cylinders and pistons, burned-out bearings.



Distributors throughout Canada.

VEEDOL

Economy Oils and Greases



Splitdorf
Green Jacket Spark Plugs
Guaranteed Breakproof and Leakproof
Cost Less

better relations. So he doesn't tell them what is just."

"What does he tell them, then?"
"He tells them what would be the outcome if they fought, who would win and who would lose and by how much. And they believe him and abide by his decision without fighting; for he knows; and they know that he knows and is absolutely honest."

Eaton was silent for a moment as they walked along. "How can he come to his decision?" he asked at last.

"How?"
"I mean, much of the material presented to him must be documentary."

"Much of it is."
"You will pardon me," Eaton prefaced, "but of course I am immensely interested. How are these written out for him—in Braille characters or other letters for the blind?"

"No; that would not be practicable for all documents, and so it is done with none of them."

"Then someone must read them to him."

"Of course."
Eaton started to speak—then refrained.

"What were you going to say?" she questioned.

"That the person—or persons—who reads the documents to him must occupy an extremely delicate position."

"He does. In fact, I think that position is father's one nightmare."

"Nightmare?"
"The person he trusts must not only be absolutely discreet but absolutely honest."

"I should think so. If anyone in that position wanted to use the information brought to your father, he could make himself millions overnight, undoubtedly, and ruin other men."

"And kill father too," the girl added quietly. "Yes," she said as Eaton looked at her. "Father puts nothing above his trust. If that trust were be-

trayed—whether or not father were in any way to blame for it—I think it would kill him."

"So you are the one who is in that position."

"Yes; that is, I have been."
"You mean there is another now; that is, of course, Mr. Avery?"

"Yes; here at his house Mr. Avery and I, and Mr. Avery at the office. There are some others at the office whom father trusts, but not completely; and it is not necessary to trust them wholly, for all father's really important decisions are made at the house, and the most important records are kept there. Before Mr. Avery came, I was the only one who helped here at the house."

"When was that?"
"When Mr. Avery came? About five years ago. Father had an immense amount of work at that time. Business conditions were very much unsettled. There was trouble at that time between some of the big eastern and the big western men, and at the same time the government was prosecuting the trusts. Nobody knew what the outcome of it all would be; many of the biggest men who consulted father were like men groping in the dark. I don't suppose you would remember the time by what I say; but you would remember it, as nearly everybody else does by this: it was the time of the murder of Mr. Latron."

"Yes; I remember that," said Eaton; "and Mr. Avery came to you at that time?"

"Yes; just at that time I was thrown from my horse, and could not do as much as I had been doing, so Mr. Avery was sent to father."

"Then Mr. Avery was reading to him at the time you speak of—the time of the Latron murder?"

"No; Mr. Avery came just afterward. I was reading to him at that time."

"No one but you?"

"No one. Before that he had had Mr. Blatchford read to him sometimes, but—poor Cousin Wallace—he made a terrible mistake in reading to father once. Father discovered it before it was too late; and he never let Cousin Wallace know. He pretends to trust Cousin Wallace now with reading some things; but he always has Mr. Avery or me go over them with him afterward."

"The papers must have been a good deal for a girl of eighteen."

"At that time, you mean? They were; but father dared trust no one else."

"Mr. Avery handles those matters now for your father?"

"The continuation of what was going on then? Yes; he took them up at the time I was hurt and so has kept on looking after them; for there has been plenty for me to do without that; and those things have all been more or less settled now. They have worked themselves out as things do, though they seemed almost unsolvable at the time. One thing that helped in their solution was that father was able, that time, to urge what was just, as well as what was advisable."

"You mean that in the final settlement of them no one suffered?"

"No one, I think—except, of course, poor Mr. Latron; and that was a private matter not connected in any direct way with the questions at issue. Why do you ask all this, Mr. Eaton?"

"I was merely interested in you—in what your work has been with your father, and what it is," he answered quietly.

His step had slowed, and she, unconsciously, had delayed with him. Now she realized that his manner toward her had changed from what it had been a few minutes before; he had been strongly moved and drawn toward her then, ready to confide in her; now he showed only his usually quiet reserve—polite, casual, unreadable. She halted and faced him, abruptly, chilled with disappointment.

"Mr. Eaton," she demanded, "a few minutes ago you were going to tell me something about yourself; you seemed almost ready to speak; now—"

"Now I am not, you mean?"
"Yes; what has changed you? Is it something I have said?"

He seemed to reflect. "Are you sure that anything has changed me? I think you were mistaken. You asked if I could not tell you more about myself; I said I wished I could, and that



One look picks the profit-maker

But appearance is a dangerous guide in choosing oil

ONE look may be enough to tell a skillful farmer the hogs that are easiest to fatten, or the poultry that brings the greatest profits.

But there is one place on the farm where the eye fails, where looks mean nothing. Two oils may look as much alike as two prize Durocs, but differ as widely as a pure-bred and a runt.

Appearance won't tell you that one oil will distribute perfectly in your motor and that another may not.

From appearance, there isn't any way of judging that one oil will break down and another stand up under the heat of your motor, that one will burn clean and another produce soot and carbon, and that one will seal pistons and give power and smooth running, while another will let power "blow by" the piston rings.

When the eye fails as a guide, isn't it reasonable to get the most expert advice you can find?

Near your farm is a Mobiloil dealer who gives advisory service on lubrication. He runs an established business year after year and is more interested in keeping you for a steady customer than in making an occasional sale at fancy profits. On his wall, he has

the Gargoyle Mobiloil Chart of Recommendations because he knows it puts oil-selling on the only sound basis—the use of this Chart means that every purchaser gets oil which engineers agree is perfectly suited to the requirements of his motor.

The dealer's judgment is backed by the combined judgment of motorists who call for Mobiloil more than for any five other brands combined, and by practically all manufacturers of automobiles, trucks, tractors and motors who have placed their okays on the recommendations listed in the Mobiloil Chart.

It is easy to find the dealer who gives this advisory service. On the outside of his building, he prominently displays a metal Mobiloil sign with the red Gargoyle. Inside, you will find the complete Chart. Make it your guide and you will always be certain of getting oil designed for duty in your motor.

Mobiloil is made from crude stocks chosen only for their lubricating qualities and not for high gasoline yield. Every batch, every can, every quart of Mobiloil is "true to type."

It is made by the Vacuum Oil Company which has specialized solely in lubrication for 59 years.



Let this sign guide you to greater farm profits

MAKE THIS CHART YOUR GUIDE

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars and motor trucks are specified below.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS AND MOTOR TRUCKS	1925		1924		1923		1922	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Auburn 6-63	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (other mod.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Autocar	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Buick	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Cadillac	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Case	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	A
Chalmers	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	A
Chandler	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	A
Chevrolet FB & T	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (other mod.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Chrysler	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Cleveland	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Cole	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Cunningham	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Davis	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Diamond T	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Dort	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dorris 6	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dusenberry	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Durant 4	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Elcar 4	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" 6	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" 8	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Essex	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Federal Knight	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" X-2	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (other mod.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Fliet	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Four Wheel Drive	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
G. M. C.	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Garford (114-115)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (other mod.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Gardner	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Graham Brothers	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Gray	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
H. C. S.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Haynes 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Hudson Super Six	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Hupmobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Jewett	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Jordan 6	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" 8	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Kissel	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Com'l)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Lafayette	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Lex'con Concord	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" (other mod.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Lincoln	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Locomobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
McFarlan	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Mack (Com'l)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Marmion	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Maxwell	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (Com'l)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Merced	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Moon	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Mitchell	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Nash	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (Com'l) Quad	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (other mod.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Nat'l (Ind.) 6-31	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" 6-51	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (other mod.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Oakland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Oldsmobile 4	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Overland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Paige (Cont. Eng.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" (Com'l)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (other mod.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Peerless 6	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" 8	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Pierce Arrow	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Premier	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
R & V Knight	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Reo	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Republic (14 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (1 1/2-19W20W)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (other mod.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Rickenbacker 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" 8	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Rolls Royce	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Star	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Stearns Knight	BB	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Stephens	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Studebaker	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Stutz 4	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" 6	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Vellie (Cont. Eng.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" (Hercules)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Eng. (2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (other mod.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Westcott D-48	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (other mod.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
White 15 & 20	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" (other mod.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Willys St. Claire	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Willys-Knight 4	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
" 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Winston	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc

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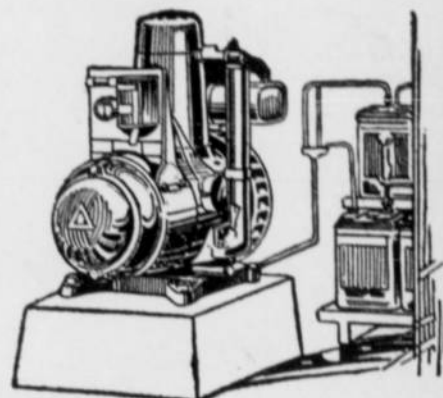
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perhaps I might. I meant some time in the future; and I still hope I may—some time."

His look and tone convinced her; for she could recall nothing he had asked about herself or that she had replied to, which could have made any change in him. She studied him an instant more, fighting her disappointment and the feeling of having been rebuffed.

They had been following the edge of the road, she along a path worn in the turf, he on the edge of the road itself and nearer to the tracks of the motors. As she faced him, she was slightly above him, her face level with his. Suddenly she cried out and clutched at him. As they had stopped, she had heard the sound of a motor approaching them rapidly from behind. Except that this car seemed speeding faster than the others, she had paid no attention and had not turned. Instantaneously, as she had cried and pulled upon him, she had realized that this car was not passing; it was directly behind and almost upon him. She felt him spring to the side as quickly as he could; but her cry and pull upon him were almost too late; as he leaped, the car struck. The blow was glancing, not direct, and he was off his feet and in motion when the wheel struck; but the car hurled him aside and rolled him over and over.

As she rushed to Eaton, the two men in the rear seat of the car turned their heads and looked back.

"Are you all right?" one called to Eaton; but without checking its speed or swerving, the car dashed on and disappeared down the roadway.

She bent over Eaton and took hold of him. He struggled to his feet and, dazed, tottered so that she supported him. As she realized that he was not greatly hurt, she stared with horror at the turn in the road where the car had disappeared.

"Why, he tried to run you down! He meant to! He tried to hurt you!" she cried.

"No," Eaton denied. "Oh, no; I don't think so."

"But they went on without stopping; they didn't wait an instant. He didn't care; he meant to do it!"

"No!" Eaton unsteadily denied again. "It must have been—an accident. He was frightened when he saw what he had done."

"It wasn't at all like an accident!" she persisted. "It couldn't have been an accident there and coming up from behind the way he did! No; he meant to do it! Did you see who was in the car—who was driving?"

He turned to her quickly. "Who?" he demanded.

"One of the people who was on the train! That man—the morning we—the morning father was hurt—do you remember, when you came into the dining car for breakfast and the conductor wanted to seat you opposite a young man who had just spilled coffee? You sat down at our table instead. Don't you remember—a little man, nervous, but very strong; a man almost like an ape?"

He shuddered and then controlled himself. "Nothing!" he answered her clasp of concern on his arm. "Quite steady again; thanks. Just dizzy; I guess I was jarred more than I knew. Yes, I remember a fellow the conductor tried to seat me opposite."

"This was the same man!" Eaton shook his head. "That could hardly be; I think you must be mistaken."

"I am not mistaken; it was that man!"

"Still, I think you must be," he again denied.

She stared, studying him. "Perhaps I was," she agreed; but she knew she had not been. "I am glad, whoever it was, he didn't injure you. You are all right, aren't you?"

"Quite," he assured. "Please don't trouble about it, Miss Santoine."

He dusted himself off with her help and tried to limp as little as possible; and when she insisted upon returning to the house, he made no objection, but he refused to wait while she went back for a car to take him. They walked back rather silently, she appreciating how passionately she had expressed herself for him, and he quiet because of this and other thoughts too.

They found Donald Avery in front of the house looking for them as they came up. Eaton succeeded in walking without limping; but he could not conceal the marks on his clothes.

"Harriet, I've just come from your father; he wants you to go to him at once," Avery directed. "Good morning, Eaton. What's happened?"

"Carelessness," Eaton deprecated. "Got rather in the way of a motor and was knocked over for it."

Harriet did not correct this to Avery. She went up to her father; she was still trembling, still sick with horror at what she had seen—an attempt to kill one walking at her side. She stopped outside her father's door to compose herself; then she went in.

(To be continued next week.)



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Nova Scotia's Bill of Rights

Continued from Page 7

some detail into the whole movement in Nova Scotia to secure repeal of the Act of Confederation, or in the alternative better terms for the province, and showed by the quotations from the despatches from the British secretary of the colonies, that the British cabinet realized that the provisions regarding tariff and trade were not entirely just to Nova Scotia, and repeatedly urged upon the Dominion government modification of those arrangements respecting taxation and the regulation of trade and fisheries which might prejudice the interests of Nova Scotia and the maritime portion of the Dominion.

Financial Concessions

In 1869, Premier Armstrong stated, the debt allowance of Nova Scotia was increased to \$1,188,756, and the annual subsidy increased by \$82,698 for a period of 10 years from 1867. An effort was made in 1876 to have this latter grant continued, but the Dominion government refused. In 1879 another effort was made by the government of the province again without result. In 1884, following a resolution passed in the provincial legislature, an address was presented to the governor-general, in which the whole question of Nova Scotia's position with regard to Confederation was reviewed, and her claims as approved by the British government were again put forward. The reply of the Dominion government to this address was that relief had been granted to Nova Scotia by the increased amount of the debt allowance and the annual subsidy. The legislature in reply to the Dominion government affirmed that the recommendation of the Imperial authorities to the Dominion government had not been carried out, and that the increased allowance on account of the debt and annual subsidy had been arranged "without the consent of the government or parliament of Nova Scotia, and in direct opposition to the wishes of the government of that day," and that the province was not bound to accept it as a final settlement of its claims.

Secession Election

On May 8, 1886, continued Premier Armstrong, resolutions were introduced in the legislature of Nova Scotia by Hon. W. S. Fielding, declaring in effect that Confederation had been detrimental to the economic interests of the province, and that an appeal should be made to the Imperial parliament to allow the province to withdraw from the union with Canada, "and return to the status of a province of Great Britain, with full control over all fiscal laws and tariff regulations within the province, such as prevailed previous to Confederation."

These resolutions were an issue in the election of 1886, and, continued Premier Armstrong, "the candidates supporting the repeal plan were returned in a large majority, thus authorizing the government to proceed along the lines of the resolution. In the federal elections held early in 1887, however, the reverse was the case. Mr. Fielding at once recognized that although the local legislature was strongly in favor of the repeal movement, yet with a hostile majority of Nova Scotia members in the Federal House no progress could be made towards secession. This movement was consequently dropped for the time."

A Provincial Tariff

The whole argument for Nova Scotia, Premier Armstrong said, was contained in the last three clauses of the resolution, and it was his opinion that if the relaxation and modifications outlined in the resolution were made effective, then arrangements could be made as between the provinces under the provisions of Section 121 of the British North America Act. If, he said, "a tariff is adopted upon such lines as will permit us to work out some form of trade regulation suited to our geographic needs, even if it means greater constitutional powers in matters of taxation, trade and fisheries, inter-provincial trade will still be

Continued on Page 20

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The Countrywoman

Blame Wrongly Placed

RIGHT from Adam's day to the present, one of the easiest and most popular ways of fixing responsibility for things going wrong, is to point the finger of blame at women. We have an example of that very practice during the past week, when the chief constables from all over the Dominion met in Winnipeg for their annual convention. Mr. Justice Dysart, in addressing their gathering on the subject of Crime and Punishment, said: "Emancipation of women has led to slackening of parental control, and is one of the most potent causes leading to crime today, for by far the largest proportion of offences against the law are committed by young persons under 20 years of age."

That statement is bound to be challenged by any thinking woman. It is one that will bear considerable explanation and examination. We are sorry that His Lordship did not more fully explain what he meant by "the emancipation of women," whether he meant the social, the educational, the economic or the political emancipation. In view of the fact that the last named is the most recent, and is the one which arouses in some men the age-old prejudice against women taking part in public life, women will gather from his words that he believes their political freedom to be "one of the most potent causes leading to crime today."

It is regrettable that in this present day, with our equipment of education, our knowledge of social and biological sciences, we cannot forget Adam's worn-out excuse and face the fact that men and women jointly are responsible for the world we live in, and together they must face that responsibility and take the blame for things which go wrong.

On the whole there seems to be a decided weakening of home influences in the life of children, and for these things both parents are equally responsible. Parental discipline is less stern than it was even one generation back. Parents have a greater inclination to shift the responsibility for religious and moral instruction of their children to the school and the church. The school does not accept the responsibility for religious instruction. At the same time children finish their education earlier and have greater opportunities for excitement and activity than children ever had before. Our system of industrial and business life takes many of them from their homes while they are yet very young.

We would need very definite statistics to convince us that the child of the woman who takes an interest in the public business of her country, and who goes to the poll, along with her husband to vote, is more inclined to delinquency than the child of the woman who spends her time attending bridge parties, reading latest novels, giving afternoon teas and taking part in other social functions—for woman's right to social activities is scarcely ever denied. To some minds the pity is that she does not confine her attention to these prettier things and leave the field of public business to men. To such, it does not matter that men working alone in the political world have got things into such a muddle that it requires the best brains of both men and women to right them, and to make it a safe and sane place for their children to live in after them.

We hear a great deal about juvenile delinquency because we have learned to take an interest in it. Through our knowledge of social science we know that the child offender of today is very apt to be the adult criminal of tomorrow. So we take juvenile delinquency seriously. Today, we find ourselves a great distance beyond the thinking of a century ago. In 1833, a boy of nine years of age in England who stole a few paints out of a shop window was condemned to be hanged. We place our faith in corrective punishment, in keeping offenders on pro-

bation. We have even dropped the name "child criminal" from our vocabulary. Our juvenile courts are more behavior clinics than courts of punishment. This increases the number of cases very considerably—hence one reason for Mr. Justice Dysart's concern. A number of the children come there because their home influences were not good, or failed at a critical point. If His Lordship will go further into the subject he will find that women have been among the strongest supporters for juvenile courts and judges. They have thus extended the influence of a good home into the field of the administration of justice.

Moth-Proof Wool

Dr. Meckback, a German chemist, is responsible for a discovery that will mean a lot to homemakers everywhere. He originated a process that makes woolen cloth or garments absolutely moth-proof. This will mean a tremendous saving annually, as the larvae or grubs of the tiny light brown clothes moth destroy large quantities of clothing each year.

An old saying was the means whereby the discovery was made. It has long been claimed that "moths won't touch green cloth," so Dr. Meckback set to work to find out what there was about green fabrics that made them so distasteful to the hungry moth. He found that green cloth dyed 50 years ago was unharmed by the insect, and began to suspect the dye. On investigation it turned out that the yellow ingredient in the green dye rendered the material safe from the attacks of the enemy.

Fireproofing Fabrics

In her book, *The Household Dictionary*, Winnifred Fales describes how to lessen the inflammability of fabrics. As this is very desirable in the case of amateur theatricals or tableaux, in which costumes of flimsy materials are worn, we are glad to pass on the method. When possible the material should be soaked in a solution of one pound of ammonium sulphate to each gallon of cold water. For wash fabrics one ounce of alum or sal ammoniac should be added to the last rinsing water or to the starch. Either of the above methods prevents a fabric from bursting into flames, although it may smoulder.

The women electors of Saskatchewan will learn with regret of the defeat of Mrs. Ramsland, former member for Pelly, in the recent provincial election. Mrs. Ramsland stood for election in 1919 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of her husband, M. O. Ramsland. She was returned again as Liberal candidate in the 1921 election. Mrs. Ramsland was the first and only woman member of the Saskatchewan legislature. The Liberal party enjoyed a sweeping victory. It is to be regretted that Saskatchewan is now the one province among the four western provinces to be without a woman member in its legislature.

Beans are too good to allow any to go to waste, and as they ripen very quickly I make pickles of any that we do not use on the table. These I pick while green, cook till tender, put into sterilized jars with a stick of cinnamon placed here and there as the beans are put in. Over this I pour a syrup made in the proportion of two cups of vinegar to one of sugar. This is brought to a boil and skimmed.—Mrs. Francis Parker, Hanna, Alta.

House-Cleaning

If windows must be washed, and dusting done,
And woodwork wiped, and cupboards one by one
Be cleared and cleansed, and carpets beaten
And boards be scrubbed till there's no dirt to see;
Why must these things, Sweetheart, be done in spring,
When crocuses are up and bluebirds sing!

—Margaret Clarke Russell, in *The Canadian Bookman*.

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Hiving a Swarm of Bees

Continued from Page 12

soon as the honey season is over kill the queen in the large colony and unite the little one with it.

To Unite Swarms

A good way to unite them is to take the cover from the strong colony and place over it a single thickness of ordinary newspaper. In this paper punch two or three small holes with a pencil to give the bees a start, then remove the weak colony from its bottom board and place over the old colony, the newspaper will be eaten away in a few days. When the clusters have joined forces the extra hive body can be taken away and the bees shaken in the single hive body.

Facts About Canada

The 1925 edition of Frank Yeigh's Five Thousand Facts About Canada, keeps this valuable little compendium of all kinds of information about the Dominion right up to date. For 35 cents one gets 80 pages of condensed statistics, covering practically all the statistical information about the country that is available, and in a form that can be carried round in one's vest pocket. It is a useful little book to have handy.

THE DOO DADS

It was a very clever Australian native who invented the boomerang. It is a curved stick, which, when thrown in a certain manner, returns through the air and falls near the man who threw it. The purpose was to throw the boomerang and strike an enemy; and in case it missed its mark, it returned to the warrior to be thrown again instead of falling into the hands of the enemy to be used by him against the man who first threw it. But it takes more than a little skill to throw the boomerang so that it will hit the mark, and so that in case it misses it will return and yet not strike the man who threw it. Nicky Nutt, of Dooville, did not know this when he first came into possession of one. He was practicing with it one day when Flannelfeet, the big policeman, came by. Nicky threw the stick far away just as the policeman came up, and it shot upward into the air and dropped back at his feet, ready to be thrown again. "What is that?" demanded Flannelfeet, who had never heard of the boomerang, nor the Australians either for that matter. "Oh, that's a boomerang," replied Nicky, as casually as if he had played with one all his life. "When I throw it, it always returns to me." Flannelfeet

\$50 for "Live Wires"

Are you a "live wire" who wants to earn some money for your very own? There are a hundred-and-one things you could do with some of the \$50 The Guide is giving away to boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 16, inclusive. Besides, there's an interesting season's work in the home or on the farm for everybody that is anxious to secure a share of this generous gift. For particulars write to the Secretary, Excelsior Club, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

feet could not believe it. He had thrown sticks all his life, and he had never seen one that would come back—unless someone picked it up and threw it back. "I'll bet you a dollar it won't come back if you throw it," he proposed. Nicky took the bet. Then he threw the crooked stick with all his might. He must have given it a wrong twist, for it hurtled through the air toward a big billboard, missed it and sailed on beyond, but did not return. Nicky looked in bewilderment. He could not understand why it had not come back unless it struck something. But presently he understood. Out from behind the big sign-board stalked Tiny, his pet elephant. He was so cross that his eyes were pulled close together. He looked angry enough to eat nails. And Nicky knew what had happened when he saw what Tiny carried in his trunk—the boomerang. It had missed the sign-board, but had landed on Tiny's ribs as he stood taking an afternoon nap. "Ho, ho, ho!" laughed the policeman. "It didn't come back." "I win the dollar, Nicky—hand it over." But just then the boomerang did come back. Tiny was growing more and more angry, and when the policeman laughed he was sure it was Flannelfeet who had thrown it. Then Tiny swung up his trunk and let fly the boomerang. "Bam!" Just when he was laughing the loudest the policeman was struck on the helmet and bowled over into the dust. Nicky would have laughed loud and long if he had been given time. It was not often the joke was on the police man. But before he had a moment to start a laugh, Flannelfeet hit him a whack with his club, and marched off down the street. And the next thing Nicky remembered was that he was able to sit up in the dust and try to count the many stars he saw in the mid-day sky.

Nova Scotia's Bill of Rights

Continued from Page 18

governed by the provisions of Section 121."

Province Wants Fair Play

After dealing with some practical aspects of the tariff and its result in building industries in Ontario and Quebec to the disadvantage of the maritime provinces, Premier Armstrong said: "Let there be no misunderstanding of the meaning or purport of what I have said. I do not stand today in this House to preach the gospel of blue ruin, or to join in the counsels of despair. Nova Scotia is not going to go down. Greatly as this province of ours has been burdened by an unsuitable economic policy and an oppressive protective tariff which has exploited it for the benefit of central Canada, and greatly as she has suffered from the unjust terms of the Union, so greatly also has she progressed in every field of provincial activity. She has advanced in spite of all these formidable difficulties, all this injustice, all the crushing burden of tariff taxation." But, he continued, "the time has come for recognition of our just claims and the application

of prompt remedial measures—the equitable readjustment of our financial relations with the Dominion and the adoption of an economic policy that will relieve our people from the exacting burden of tribute paying, and afford free course to their genius in trade and commerce upon the ocean that is the natural highway of their success. We seek no favors; all we ask is justice, fair play and the opportunity to work out our own salvation—the fulfilment of the bond of union, the lifting of the confining barriers and the freedom to trade in the ways that nature and geography have marked out for us."

Edmonton Fair

In addition to the educational features of the 1925 Edmonton Exhibition, there will be an added stamped attraction. E. L. Wall, well known to stampede patrons as "Strawberry Red," has been engaged to supervise it, and 20 of the outstanding bucking horses of the province have been secured, and will be used exclusively, including such famous outlaws as Midnight, Grave-digger, So-So, Tumbleweed and Charlie King.

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FOR SALE—HOLSTEIN AND AYRSHIRE cows, pure-breds, records on all, some as high as 20,500 pounds milk. We are overstocked. Write for further particulars to Animal Husbandry Department, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon. 22-3

FOR SALE—YORKSHIRE AND TAMWORTH spring pigs. Apply Animal Husbandry Department, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon. 22-3

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Aberdeen-Angus

SELLING—ACCREDITED HERD REGISTERED Aberdeen-Angus, 28 cows and heifers, 14 calves and herd bull, grandson of Oakville Quiet Lad, weighing 2,200, fitted for show would weigh 2,500, low down, smooth, thickset. Sacrifice price, \$2,000 cash. G. G. Fowler, Waskatenau, Alta.

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SELLING—FIVE REGISTERED AYRSHIRE cattle, four A1 milk cows, one three-months bull calf. Alex. D. Black, Aldrie, Alta. 23-2

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RED POLLS

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BERKSHIRES, FROM THE GREAT VAUXHALL herd, either sex, all ages, unrelated pairs or trios. Write for description and prices. Vauxhall Stock Farms Ltd., Vauxhall, Alta. 21-6

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REGISTERED DUROC PIGS, FOUR MONTHS, \$15, yearling sows, bred, \$35; yearling boar, \$35. Write O. J. Bourassa, Lafleche, Sask. 21-4

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY pigs, young stock. Wallace Drew, Treherne, Man. 23-5

Yorkshires

CHOICE BACON TYPE YORKSHIRES, BOTH sexes, March and April litters, by imported boar, \$15, at 12 weeks. Others by XXX. boar and dam, sired by imported boar, \$10, at ten weeks. Good type for swine clubs. Robert Stevenson, Box 4345, Yorkton, Sask. 23-4

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MARTIN'S REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTES, July hatched pullets lay in January, eggs from open range, 30, \$2.50; 100, \$7.00. John Hiseock, Balduf, Man. 21-3

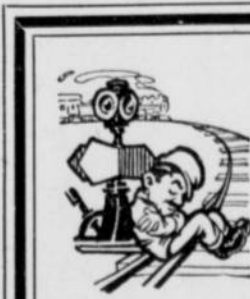
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MISCELLANEOUS

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ANDREWS & SON, BEEKEEPERS' EQUIP- ment on hand at all times. Catalog and price list on request. Corner Victor and Portage, Winnipeg, Man. 10-13

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STRONG COLONIES ITALIAN BEES—TEN- frame hives, \$16. John Blickensderfer, Hudson Bay Jct., Sask. 18-4

COAL

COAL—GOOD FOR BOILERS OR KITCHEN. Write New Walker Mine, Sheerness, Alta. 19-1

[Continued on next page]

MISCELLANEOUS

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WE REGRIND AUTOMOBILE AND TRACTOR cylinders on a Heald cylinder grinder. We also regrind crankshafts on a Landis crankshaft grinder. This is the best equipment that money can buy, and we guarantee all our work. Riverside Iron Works Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

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Raspberries	3 crates for \$8.75
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Price list 25 varieties on request. Standard crates. Cash with order.

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TURN YOUR COOK STOVE INTO A GAS range. The Arco-Kero Kerosene Vaporizer does the trick. Hundreds used. Practical and reliable. Absolutely guaranteed. Write now. Arco Lite Co. Ltd., Moose Jaw, Sask.

SELLING—DELCO GENERATOR, EXCELLENT condition. Box 126, Gleichen, Alta. 23-2

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, MILLWORK—CAR lots at wholesale prices direct to consumer. Price lists, information and estimates free. Coast and Prairie Lumber Company, Vancouver, B.C. 19-9

CORDWOOD, CEDAR AND TAMARAC fence posts, willow pickets, spruce poles, slabs. Write for delivered prices. The Northern Cartage Company, Prince Albert, Sask. 21-5

LUMBER, CORDWOOD AND FENCE POSTS, tamarac, cedar and willow posts, poles and slabs. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Company, Edmonton, Alta.

SELLING—FEW CARS LUMBER, \$20 thousand. Wilson, Dugald, Man. 23-2

CEDAR POSTS—CAR LOTS DELIVERED YOUR station. E. Hall, Selkirk, B.C. 53-6

MONUMENTS

MONUMENTS AND HEADSTONES TO SUIT all purposes. Special design, complete, \$24, freight prepaid. Work guaranteed. Catalog free. Marble Works, Prince Albert, Sask. 22-5

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

BAND INSTRUMENTS, VIOLINS, CORNETS, saxophones, mandolins, banjos, guitars. Send for our catalogue and bargain list of used band instruments. The R. S. Williams & Sons Co. Ltd., 421 McDermot Avenue, Winnipeg. 18-9

PHOTOGRAPHS REPAIRED, COUNTRY orders specialty. Jones and Cross, Edmonton.

NURSERY STOCK

SEND \$2.00 FOR CHOICE COLLECTION bedding plants, 15 different varieties, all fine plants from finest strains; also \$1.00 collection of 12 varieties. Send at once to ensure against disappointment. House plants and any floral design to order. Phone 80, Greenhouse, Wolseley, Sask.

CHAMPION EVERBEARERS—FRUIT 100 DAYS after planting, green and fresh, no runouts. Our stock direct originator, \$5.00 100, postpaid, \$1.00 doz. June-bearing, \$2.25, 100, postpaid. Pittman, Waukegan, Ill. 21-3

CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, CELERY, tomato, rhubarb roots, dahlias; every kind bedding plants. Hall's Nursery, Sutherland, Sask. Phone 4459. 20-5

LATHAM RASPBERRY CANES, \$6.00 PER 100. Hacks, 260 Ellice, Winnipeg. 19-5

RHUBARB FOR SALE, 2c. A POUND, FREE on board. Nelson Clark, Treesbank, Man. 23-3

PILES

WITH CONSTIPATION CURED AND CAUSE removed. One treatment usually sufficient. Dr. M. E. Church, Calgary, Alta.

SHEEP SHEARS SHARPENED

SHEEP SHEARS SHARPENED—OUR TEN years' experience is your guarantee for satisfaction, 35c. per pair, plus postage. New plates supplied, postage paid, \$1.35 per pair. George Langtry Hardware, Tessier, Sask. 19-5

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—SALESMAN TO HANDLE OUR line of high-grade groceries, paints and oils direct to the consumer. A splendid opportunity to build up a paying business and a permanent income for yourself. Apply Newgard-MacDonald Co., Wholesale Grocers, 111 Princess St., Winnipeg.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL MOST COMPLETE line of merchandise, wholesale to consumers. Must have selling experience. Wylie Simpson Company Limited, Winnipeg. 20-5

BOYS AND GIRLS TO TAKE ORDERS FOR Liquid Perfume and Assorted Cards. Good prizes. Write for catalog. Best Premium Co., 75 Yonge St. Arcade, Toronto, Ontario. 21-4

MISCELLANEOUS

SOLICITORS PATENT, LEGAL AND FINANCIAL

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office, Royal Bank Building, Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin Street. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

BARR, STEWART, JOHNSTON AND CUMMING, barristers, solicitors, notaries. General solicitors for Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, 1819 Cornwall Street, Regina, Sask.

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Man.

PATENTS—EGERTON R. CASE, 36 TORONTO Street, Toronto. Canadian, foreign. Booklets free.

TAXIDERMIST

E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST, 334 MAIN Street, Winnipeg. 19-26

WESTERN TAXIDERMIST, 229 MAIN STREET, Winnipeg. 19-5

TOBACCO

CANADIAN LEAF—EXTRA FINE QUALITY, Petit Havana, Grand Havana, Petit Rouge, Grand Rouge. Special price for five pounds, \$2.25. Spread leaf, \$2.50. Postpaid. Canadian Leaf Tobacco Co., Graham and Vaughan, Winnipeg. 20-26

CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO—"REGALIA Brand," Havana, Rouge, Connecticut, 45c.; Spread Leaf, 50c.; Haubourg, Rouge, Quesnel, 65c.; Parfum d'Italie, Quesnel, 75c. per pound, prepaid. Richard-Belliveau Co., Winnipeg. 23-5

FIVE POUNDS ASSORTED RAW LEAF tobacco for \$2.25 postpaid. Goods guaranteed or money refunded. Lalonde & Co., 201 Dollard Boulevard, St. Boniface, Man. 12-3

TYPEWRITERS

ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET, GUARANTEED RE-built typewriters with prices mailed free upon request. Cleaning and repairing done promptly. Also agents for new Royal, Corona Portable and Hammond Typewriters. The Hammond Typewriter Agency, 247 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg.

WASHING MACHINES

WASHING MACHINES—NEW HAND-POWER Klean Kwik vacuum washer, \$22, f.o.b. Winnipeg. Cushman Farm Equipment Co. Winnipeg. 20-5

Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 3

The bill includes more than 230 sections, many of which differ considerably from the corresponding provisions in the present act, and prior to this (Friday) morning, only the non-contentious sections had been disposed of by the committee.

Move Commission to Winnipeg

This morning a start was made on the contentious clauses, Thomas Sales, of Salteaux, moving an amendment providing that the members of the Board of Grain Commissioners should in future reside at Winnipeg, instead of at Fort William or Port Arthur, as provided in the present act. This was strongly opposed by Dr. Manion, the Conservative member from the head of the lakes, but the move had the support of the minister of agriculture, Hon. W. R. Motherwell, as well as of all the Progressive members of the committee. On the suggestion of L. H. Jelliff, of Lethbridge, and with the consent of Mr. Sales, the amendment was changed to provide that the head office of the commissioner, instead of the residences of the commissioners, should be at Winnipeg, and that additional offices might be established at other places on the recommendation of the board. This proposal received the

Edmonton Exhibition and Stampede

July 13-18, 1925

BIG PRIZE LIST FOR LIVESTOCK

ENTRIES CLOSE JUNE 30

WRITE FOR PRIZE LIST—NOW OUT

W. J. Stark, Manager
Edmonton - Alta.

support of Hon. Chas. Stewart, who agreed with Mr. Jelliff and Mr. Warner, that it was desirable that the board should have an office at some western point where matters connected with the shipment of grain by Pacific ports could be dealt with on the spot. Other reasons advanced for the change in the headquarters of the commission were that as stated by Chief Commissioner Boyd, 90 per cent. of the matters with which the commission has to deal arise in Winnipeg and west of that point, and that Winnipeg, beside being the seat of the Grain Exchange and the headquarters of most of the grain companies, is over 400 miles nearer to the producers than Fort William is. The amendment proposed by Mr. Jelliff was carried through the committee by a large majority.

Notice had also been given of an amendment providing for an increase in the number of commissioners from three to five, but the committee felt that the work of the board would be facilitated by the removal of the office to the West, and it was decided to make no change in this respect.

Mixing Houses

Next week the agricultural committee will have a number of difficult problems to solve, not the least of which is what restrictions shall be imposed upon the operation of private, or mixing elevators. The bill as drafted imposes restrictions which practical men declare would make the operation of mixing and hospital elevators impossible, and it is understood that the wheat pools, the Council of Agriculture and the grain trade, which is also represented by a strong delegation, will all suggest some modification in the sections dealing with this subject. Mr. Motherwell has declared himself as opposed to mixing, and John Millar, member for Qu'Appelle, has dragged himself from hospital to express his well-known views on the same subject, so a lively scrap is in prospect.

Home Bank Depositors

The government has undertaken to assist in recompensing the depositors of the defunct Home Bank to the extent of 37 cents on the dollar, or to a total amount of \$5,400,000. Depositors so far have secured a dividend of 25 cents on the dollar from the liquidators, and may secure another 10 cents out of the wreck. This, coupled with the government aid, will bring the salvage up to 72 per cent. approximately. The fate of the measure even in the Commons, is problematical, inasmuch as there are various parts of the Dominion, notably the maritime provinces, where there were no branches of the defunct institution, and which naturally are averse to contributing to the unfortunates of other sections of the Dominion. A Liberal Senate killed The Farmers Bank Recompense Bill in 1912, a Conservative Senate may conceivably kill the Home Bank bill in 1925.

The New Protectionist Policy

During the week Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, leader of the Conservative opposition once more invited and encountered overwhelming opposition on the tariff question. Mr. Meighen who is a glutton for punishment, undertook to test the House on his rejuvenated or resurrected national policy, and the test resulted in a vote of 147 to 37 against it, or a majority of 110. There was nothing new in the speech of Mr. Meighen, although it was probably more thorough than those which he has delivered in the past. In the matter of imports he favored the placing of a Chinese wall round the Dominion, and in the matter of exports such as pulpwood, asbestos, nickel, etc., the imposition of embargoes. Entirely forgetful of the days when he advocated free agricultural implements, Mr. Meighen declared emphatically that if he were ever recalled to power he would restore the duties on these as they had been before they were tampered with by a Liberal administration.

During the week Captain Shaw, of West Calgary, secured third reading of a bill, the purpose of which is to equalize the sexes in the matter of divorce applications in the western provinces and the maritimes.

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tufft



The Team that Crows

Old Bill and Bess, when roads are wide, can pull a heavy load, but they are always sure to crowd when on a narrow road. Each one of them, it seems to me, is very much afraid the other one will gain an inch and push him from the grade, and spite of all that I can do and all that I can say they edge along and waste their strength in that unsightly way. Now I contend on narrow roads if each would watch his step and do his bit along the way with conscientious pep then each could calmly move along and pull his normal share without excitement, fear and rush, or grievous wear and tear. But these old nags, I'm sad to say, in all their many days, have never learned, when roads dip in, that team-work doubly pays!

Poor Bill and Bess, I must not scoff nor pass too many jokes, for after all they're very much like very many folks; for many partners whom I know who have a common task, work well enough when roads are wide, as well as one could ask, but when the highway narrows down then each one seems afraid the other one may gain an inch and push him from the grade. Good team-work is all right, they think, when there is room to spare, but in a pinch each starts to crowd to hold his normal share! Poor folks, they never grasp the truth, they number with the host who cannot see when roads draw in then team-work counts the most!

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., June 5, 1925.

WHEAT—Heat and drought in the U.S. causing further deterioration in crops in that country, and strength in July wheat future caused bull markets this week. Crop conditions, ideal in Canada, have had little effect, the possibility of good crops here being offset by the claim that the U.S. is threatened with the smallest crop in years, with a possibility of very little for export this year. Export business from here small, with low grades unsalable from time to time. July option looks like repetition of May, with possibility of a short interest involved. General trend of market pretty strong with very small quantities of wheat offering from the producers.

OATS—Exporters steady buyers of all grades and general merchandising trade throughout. Fairly large offerings as the market advances and general undertone healthy.

BARLEY—Little interest with general selling of tough grades by the trade today. Market has hard time holding its own in the face of the advance in other grain.

FLAX—Small trade with few odd cars taken by crushers' agents from day to day. Not much strength to the market and easily fluctuates on small quantities.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

June 1 to June 6, inclusive.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
July 174	173			178	182	183	178	117
Oct. 147	146			149	150	153	150	108
Oats—								
July 58	57			58	59	60	58	48
Oct. 53	53			54	54	55	54	43
Barley—								
July 89	89			90	89	90	90	55
Oct. 77	76			76	71	78	78	53
Flax—								
July 247	245			247	247	249	251	235
Oct. 231	224			226	227	229	238	206
Rye—								
July 117	114			117	120	121	118	71
Oct. 113	110			115	117	118	113	70

CASH WHEAT

June 1 to June 6, inclusive.

	June	1	2	3	4	5	6	Week Ago	Year Ago
1 N	178	175			182	184	184	185	107
2 N	172	169			176	179	181	179	103
3 N	166	164			170	174	175	173	100
4	155	154			160	163	163	159	95
5	134	133			137		138	139	91
6							109		85
Feed							90		76

LIVERPOOL PRICES

Liverpool market closed June 5, as follows: July 3rd higher at 12s 8d; October, 3rd higher at 12s 0d, per 100 pounds. Exchange: Canadian funds unchanged at \$4.84. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, Liverpool close was: July, \$1.83; October \$1.74.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.67 to \$1.85; No. 1 northern, \$1.66 to \$1.71; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.66 to \$1.82; No. 2 northern, \$1.65 to \$1.69; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.64 to \$1.79; No. 3 northern, \$1.63 to \$1.66. Winter wheat—Montana No. 1 dark hard, \$1.65 to \$1.87; No. 1 hard, \$1.64 to \$1.72; Minnesota and South Dakota No. 1 dark hard, \$1.63 to \$1.67; No. 1 hard, \$1.62 to \$1.65. Durum wheat—No. 1 amber, \$1.65 to \$1.70; No. 1 durum, \$1.52 to \$1.61; No. 2 amber, \$1.56 to \$1.64; No. 2 durum, \$1.51 to \$1.59; No. 3 amber, \$1.53 to \$1.61; No. 3 durum, \$1.49 to \$1.57. Corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.12 to \$1.13; No. 4 yellow, \$1.08 to \$1.10; No. 3 mixed, \$1.08 to \$1.11; No. 4 mixed, \$1.04 to \$1.07. Oats—No. 2 white, 47c to 48c; No. 3 white, 45c to 46c; No. 4 white, 43c to 45. Barley—Choice to fancy, 84c to 85c; medium to good, 78c to 83c; lower grades, 71c to 77c. Rye—No. 2, \$1.16 to 1.17. Flax—No. 1, \$2.73 to \$2.77.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Glasgow reports the sale of 206 Canadian cattle. A large percentage of the offering was prize-winning show cattle, including the grand champion steer at the Winnipeg Feeder Show of last October. Two Aberdeen-Angus steers topped the market at 16c per pound, live weight, one Hereford at 14c, and one Shorthorn sold at 14c. The balance of the shipment ranged from 12c to 14c. Scotch baby beef sold at 15c, prime Scotch from 12c to 13c, and heavies at 12c. Offerings were moderate and values steady. There were no Irish on sale.

Birkenhead reports no Canadians on sale. One thousand Irish cattle sold from 22c to 23c in sink, dressed weight, including offal. There were no Canadian sides of dressed beef on sale at London. Demand on other offerings was very moderate and trade slow.

BRITISH BACON MARKET

Canadian baled bacon 108s to 114s per 112 lbs. (23c to 24c per lb.), boxes 105s to 108s. (22c to 23c). American 96s to 100s (20c to 21c). Irish 128s to 137s (27c to 29c). Danish 120s to 134s (26c to 29c). The market was somewhat affected by a large quantity of stout bacon offered, and also by the approaching holiday season. Danish killings estimated at 49,000 head.

SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

Cattle, 1,500; all killing classes mostly steady; stockers and feeders dull; bulk

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur

June 1 to June 6, inclusive

Date	2 CW	3 CW	OATS	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE
June 1	63	59	56	51	48	88	83	81	79	245	241	232	115
2	63	58	56	51	48	88	84	81	80	243	239	230	112
3													
4	64	59	57	52	49	88	84	82	80	245	241	232	115
5	64	59	57	52	49	88	84	81	79	246	241	232	118
6	64	60	58	53	50	88	85	82	80	247	243	234	119
Week Ago	65	61	59	54	51	89	85	82	80	248	244	236	116
Year Ago	64	59	56	52	48	88	84	82	80	248	244	236	116

prices follow: Beef steers and yearlings, \$9.50 to \$10; canners and cutters, \$3.00 to \$3.50; bologna bulls, \$4.25 to \$4.50; feeder and stocker steers, \$5.00 to \$6.00.

Calves, 2,000; market 50c lower; bulk of sales, \$8.25.

Hogs, 7,500; market steady to strong; top price, \$11.90; bulk prices follow: Butcher and bacon hogs, \$11.85; packing sows, \$10.50; pigs, \$11.75.

Sheep, 100; market steady; bulk prices follow. Fat lambs, \$14.50; fat ewes, \$6.50.

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

United Livestock Growers Limited report as follows for the week ending June 5, 1925.

Receipts this week: Cattle, 2,916; hogs, 6,541; sheep, 38. Last week: Cattle, 3,106; hogs, 7,530; sheep, 54.

The cattle market has shown a stronger tendency during the past week on light weight butcher cattle, but heavy cattle of all descriptions are very hard to sell. Baby heaves continue to bring prices ranging from \$8.00 to \$9.50 for real choice with the majority fetching from \$6.50 to \$7.50.

The hog run continues fairly heavy for this time of year and while thick-smooths up to time of writing have brought \$11 to \$11.25, the packers are apparently laying off the market with the expectation of being able to buy hogs at \$10.75.

There are practically no receipts of sheep and lambs but what few are coming are fetching up to \$17 for choice lambs and from \$8.00 to \$8.50 for choice light weight sheep.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Choice export steers	\$7.00 to \$7.25
Prime butcher steers	7.00 to 7.50
Good to choice steers	6.00 to 6.50
Medium to good steers	5.00 to 5.50
Common steers	4.00 to 4.25
Choice feeder steers	5.00 to 5.50
Medium feeders	4.00 to 4.50
Common feeder steers	2.50 to 3.50
Good stocker steers	4.25 to 4.50
Medium stockers	3.25 to 4.00
Common stockers	2.00 to 3.00
Choice butcher heifers	6.50 to 7.00
Fair to good heifers	4.50 to 5.50
Medium heifers	3.50 to 4.50
Stock heifers	3.00 to 3.25
Choice butcher cows	4.25 to 5.75
Fair to good cows	4.00 to 4.50
Cutter cows	1.75 to 2.25
Breedy stock cows	2.00 to 3.00
Canner cows	.75 to 1.25
Choice springers	5.00 to 75.00
Common springers	25.00 to 35.00
Choice light veal calves	8.00 to 9.00
Choice heavy calves	5.50 to 6.50
Common calves	3.50 to 4.50
Heavy bull calves	3.00 to 4.00

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Dealers' quotations for this week's shipments are unchanged. Receipts are now reported to be showing a large percentage of seconds. In a jobbing way extras are moving at 32c, firsts 30c, seconds 27c. Car lots were offered last week at extras 30c, firsts 28c, seconds 25c, f.o.b. Winnipeg.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW—Eggs: Dealers' quotations for this week's shipments have been reduced and extras are now quoted delivered 24c to 25c, firsts 22c to 23c, seconds 19c. In the North Battleford section jobbers are offering gatherers extras 26c, firsts 24c, seconds 21c. In this section an increase is reported in production. Poultry: No arrivals were reported during the past week.

CALGARY—Eggs: This market continues steady with prices unchanged. Receipts are reported light and the quality poorer. Dealers are quoting, delivered, extras 23c, firsts 20c, seconds 16c. Poultry: No business reported.

EDMONTON—Eggs: Receipts on this market are for the most part going into local storage. The consumptive demand continues good and the market firm. Dealers are quoting, delivered, cases returned, extras 24c, firsts 20c, seconds 16c. In a jobbing way extras are moving 32c



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Finest quality steel, keen cutting edges, one of the Remington "specific knives for specific purposes." Large clip blade, surgical or

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to 35c, firsts 28c to 30c, seconds 25c. Poultry: No live or fresh dressed on this market. What business is being done is in frozen stock.

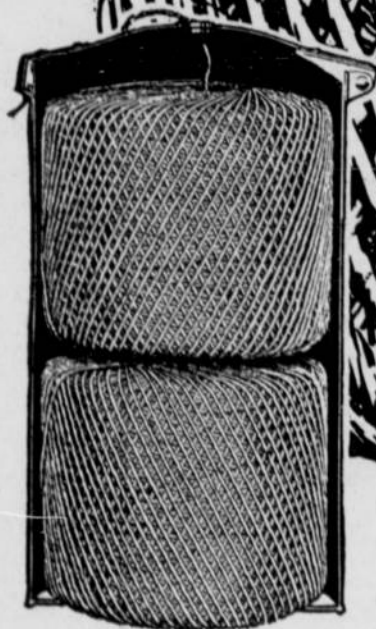
The Save the Children Fund

Our readers will recall frequent references in our columns to The Save the Children Fund and its efforts to care for thousands of women and children in Greek refugee camps who have been evicted from Turkey under the Treaty of Lausanne. Frank Yeigh, of Toronto, the Canadian representative of the fund, is revisiting western points in its interests in view of the continued need, especially for food, for these unfortunate and innocent victims of the after-war period. The ad-

ministrators of the fund in Greece, Dr. W. A. Kennedy, cables the most urgent appeals for this continued help on the part of Canada, and Mr. Yeigh reports that the West, especially, is maintaining its contributions in a most generous way. A ration of a meal a day, of soup and bread, is being given to several thousand refugees in Salonika and other Greek parts. \$1.00 will provide this meal for a child for a month, and \$12 for a year. Further contributions will be welcomed for this most philanthropic cause, and remittance may be made to the Head Office of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Winnipeg, through which it will reach its objective.



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